





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## WILL BURY A PATENT

STANDARD OIL COMPANY PAYS  
\$5,000,000 FOR IT.

Device Invented by a Salt Lake City  
Man Brings a High Price, but Will  
Not Be Used—Spring Building to Be  
Very Heavy.

Five million dollars is the price paid by the Standard Oil Company for the United States rights to a patent controlled by Salt Lake City man. The deal was closed in New York, but private telegrams to interested persons in Salt Lake City resulted in the news leaking out. The invention is a process for converting crude petroleum into gas which produces a light more brilliant than the electric arc and heat of great intensity. It is understood that the oil trust will not use the invention for lighting purposes, as that would diminish the demand for its product. It will sell the apparatus designed to use the gas as fuel, however. This is said to create an intense heat at a small fraction of the cost of coal.

AS SEEN BY BRADSTREET'S.

## This Spring to Be Heaviest Building Season for Many Years.

Bradstreet's says: "A rather more cheerful tone is apparent in general trade, and the close of the first quarter of the year finds the business world contemplating a total trade for that period in many cases in excess of all preceding periods, while the future, with some exceptions, is viewed with apparent confidence. Building is becoming more active and promises this spring to be the heaviest for many years past. Hence the lumber trades and all lines of builders' hardware note continued or growing activity. The demand in the latter line and in agricultural implements at the West is, in fact, most notable. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,494,635 bushels, against 3,256,644 bushels last week, 2,962,349 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900, 3,988,238 bushels in 1899, and 3,550,004 bushels in 1898. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 151,122,735 bushels, against 147,182,050 bushels last season and 184,903,740 bushels in 1898-99."

## RAILROADS WILL BE MERGED.

### Michigan Central Soon to Absorb the Canada Southern Line.

It is proposed that closer relations be established between the Michigan Central and the Canada Southern road. For eighteen years or more the latter has been operated by the Michigan Central as a part of its own system. Its rights, however, were secured under a lease which has nearly run its course, and it has been determined by the controlling powers of both corporations that a union should be formed between them which shall be permanent and indissoluble. The Canada Southern is to be merged with the Michigan Central.

### New Trial for Goebel Suspects.

At Frankfort, Ky., the Court of Appeals granted new trials to Caleb Powers and James Howard, sentenced to life imprisonment for the shooting in February, 1900, of Gov. William Goebel.

### Fenian Leader Dead.

James Stephens, the well-known Fenian leader of the 1840s movement, died at his home at Sutton, Ireland, in a pretty cottage which was presented to him by his countrymen after his return from exile.

### Perry Heath to Get Fat Place.

Upon his return from Europe Perry Heath, it is said, will be offered the post of chief of the department of publicity of the St. Louis exposition. It is suggested that the salary will be \$10,000 per annum.

### Hero Burns to Death.

The little gunboat Petrel, one of Dewey's famous Manila bay conquerors, caught fire at Cavite, on Manila bay, causing the death of Lieutenant Commander Jesse Mims Roper and the destruction of twenty-two officers and men.

### Barrenness in an Asylum.

Maurice Barrymore, known to all theatergoers as one of the most conspicuous of leading men of many years, became suddenly insane in New York and was taken to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue hospital.

### Reed Relieved by Death.

Roland Reed, the popular comedian, died at the residence of Mrs. Ruth in New York, which he had long made his home. He had made a brave fight against disease, but cancer of the intestines finally conquered him.

### Fatal Fire in Milwaukee.

Martin Strizinski, 32 years old, lost his life in a tenement house fire at 930 Third avenue, Milwaukee. Other inmates of the house narrowly escaped with their lives.

### Sultan Pears for His Life.

Owing to apprehensions of attempts by anarchists upon the life of the Sultan, his majesty intends to completely exclude foreigners from the precincts of the Yildiz Kiosk, Constantinople.

### Funston Is Promoted.

President McKinley ignored the jealousy of regular army officers and rewarded Gen. Funston by making him a brigadier general.

### Oil Excitement in Colorado.

For several weeks W. S. Stratton, the Cripple Creek gold king, and other capitalists have been looking for oil in the Valley of the Frontian between Colorado Springs and Pueblo. A prospective gusher has been tapped and excitement runs high.

### Flies by Ton for Porto Rico.

American flags—nearly two tons of them—have been contracted for in Chicago, with "rush orders," that on July 4 the red and blue may flutter from every school house in Porto Rico.

### Gould in Giant Deal.

George J. Gould is about to become the head of a combination of railroads with a capitalization of \$300,000,000. This step meets with the approval and has the cooperation of J. Pierpont Morgan, the Rockefeller and the Harriman syndicate.

### Gold in the Middle of a Town.

A mining boom has been started at Kanama, the county seat of Cowdell County, Washington. As the discovery of gold-bearing ledges in several parts of the town. The ledge on Darnell mine is now being developed in the middle of the town.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## MIND A BLANK MANY YEARS.

Allegheny Man Suddenly Recalls Accident at Mercer His Boyhood.  
A straight course of mental oblivion covering a period of seventeen years came to light in Allegheny, Pa. Seventeen years ago Charles Washburn was injured on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road near Chicago. He went to Allegheny after being discharged from a hospital and engaged in the paint business. He married an Allegheny woman, to whom he told nothing of his accident, and the couple have four children. Several nights ago one of Washburn's daughters dropped a lamp in the room in which he was sitting. He became excited and fell to the floor groaning, "Oh, my head!" He was put to bed by unconscious. The next day Washburn regained consciousness. "Was I much hurt in the wreck?" were his first words. He asked his wife, who was sitting on the bed, if she was the hospital nurse. When she told him that she was his wife he ordered her from the room, saying: "You're too fresh for a nurse." He demanded to see the doctor attending him and his wife left for Dr. Stanley Smith, who was so shocked by what he found that he called in Dr. Edward D. Mayer, a specialist. The physician decided that Washburn's mind had been a blank for seventeen years. He did not know his wife and children and indignantly denied ever meeting them. He claimed to be 24 years old and shrunk back when he looked at himself in a mirror. The doctors call his affliction amnesia.

## CLAIM TITLE TO \$60,000,000.

### Heirs of Gideon Mercer Plan to Divide a Large Amount.

A little band of hopeful and somewhat exultant people met at the home of T. H. Campbell in East Liverpool, O. They were heirs of Gideon Mercer of New York. The property they hope to possess consists of 212 acres in the heart of New York City, valued at \$60,000,000, which belonged to Gideon Mercer, who rented it on a 99-year lease in 1778. Attention was called to it in matter a few years ago by one of the Vanderbilts, who attempted to sell some of the property, to which he claimed to have a clear title. The title was looked up by the prospective purchaser, who discovered the true state of affairs. Vanderbilt tried to prove his claim to it, and it was finally brought before the Supreme Court, which rendered a decision saying that the Gideon Mercer heirs were the rightful owners.

## TO FLOYD BONDS FOR A RANCH.

### Money Being Raised for a Big Texas Syndicate.

Judge Henry W. Scott, formerly of Oklahoma, now of New York, is in Kansas City arranging the final details for floating \$500,000 worth of bonds for one of the largest cattle ranch syndicates in the world. The deal involves the syndicate of 641,000 acres of cattle ranch land in the panhandle of Texas and the organization of a ranch syndicate with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The principal property to be absorbed by the syndicate is the Goodnight ranch in northwestern Texas.

## ON FIRE TEN DAYS AT SEA.

### Narrow Escape of Steamer Marianne, Laden with Sulphur.

The fact has just been known that the big Australian steamer, Marianne, which arrived at San Francisco the other day from Hongkong with a cargo of 3,000 tons of sulphur, had been on fire in mid-ocean ten days before reaching port. The complete flooding of the compartment, in which was at least 500 tons of sulphur, saved the steamer and possibly the lives of all on board.

## Around the World in a Canoe.

At Los Angeles, B. C. Frank Saxby is having a large Indian war canoe decked over and in company with one companion will attempt to circle the globe in it, going first to Hongkong via the Pacific islands. The canoe is a very large one, such as British Columbia Indians use in their travels up and down the coast, and when properly loaded can stand almost any kind of weather.

## Chicago Record Outed.

By the terms of a newspaper deal officially announced by Herman H. Kohlsant, publisher of the Chicago Times-Herald, and Victor F. Lawson, owner of the Chicago Record, the former has bought the Record and the consolidated newspapers now appear as the Record-Herald.

## Coffee and Sugar Row Off.

Though the suit in the Supreme Court of Ohio has the war between the Arabuckles and the American Sugar Refining Company, has not yet been withdrawn, no action will be taken. The bitter fight between the two companies is at an end.

## Miners and Operators Agree.

At Massillon, Ohio, miners and operators have reached an agreement. The new seven-day has been signed. The operators gained some alterations in the working rules, but all changes representing dollars and cents are in the miners' favor.

## Debtors Barred in Ohio.

The Ohio Supreme Court has decided that debtors cannot do business in Ohio. A judgment of ouster was rendered. Three of the nine companies are already in the hands of receivers.

## New Cereal Organization.

Great Western Cereal Company has been organized in Chicago with ten companies, and will be capitalized at \$4,500,000. O. C. Barden, chairman of the directors and Frank T. Sawyer president of the concern.

## Taken Her Own Life.

Mrs. Elizabeth Talmadge Field, wife of the deputy collector of internal revenue, committed suicide at her home in Washington. She was found in the bathtub with the arteries in her left wrist completely severed.

## Husband Kills in Revenge.

At Tiptonville, Tenn., Richard Darnall, a lawyer, was shot and killed by a man of the name of Bessley. The killing grew out of an insulting telephone message alleged to have been sent by Bessley to Darnall's wife.

## Destroyed All His Money.

H. Bohler, en route from Louisiana to San Antonio, on the train and tore up and threw away \$2,800, for which he had just sold his farm near Shreveport.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$2.00 to \$2.15; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 10c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, 20c to 35c per bushel.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.05; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c.  
Louisville—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; hogs, \$2.00 to \$2.05; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.15; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.  
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.05; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.40; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.  
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, white, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.  
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; clover seed, prime, \$6.50 to \$6.70.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 3, 38c to 40c; oats, No. 2, white, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 1, 53c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 51c; pork, mess, \$15.50.  
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, common to extra, \$4.00 to \$4.00.  
New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$3.85; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.35; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, western, 12c to 13c.

## DENMARK NAMES TERMS.

### Wants \$4,000,000 for Her Islands in the West Indies.

The London Daily News publishes the following dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent: "I am enabled to state, on the very best authority, that Denmark has communicated to the United States the following conditions for the sale of the Danish West Indies: 1. \$4,000,000 to be paid to Denmark. 2. The population to decide by vote whether to remain Danish or to be transferred to the United States. 3. If the vote is favorable to the United States, the inhabitants to become immediately not only American subjects, but American citizens. 4. Provisions for the island to be admitted to the United States free of duty. It is supposed that Washington will not readily accept the third and fourth conditions."

## FURNITURE MEN TO UNITE.

### Consolidated Company with Big Capital to Be Formed.

Announcement is made that organization of the furniture trust, capitalized at \$60,000,000 or \$8,000,000, will be completed about May 1. The trust will take in the leading Grand Rapids manufacturers. Charles R. Flint of New York is conducting the negotiations. The manager of the new company and most of the directors will be Grand Rapids men. The companies that will go into the combine are: Banner, Marmon, Wideman, Company, Phoenix, Sligh, William A. Berkey Company, John Widdicombe Company, Oriol, Grand Rapids Chair, Michigan Chair, Royal New England, Pancy, Lucas and Nelson & Matter companies.

## ROCKEFELLER BUYS ORE.

### Large Properties in California Will Be Fully Developed.

Frank Rockefeller and the Standard Oil interests have secured an option on the big deposits of iron found in the eastern part of Riverside County, Cal. These fields adjoin the celebrated Iron Chief mine that has produced many thousands in gold, carrying sufficient iron to make them valuable as a shipping proposition to smelters. The entire group of twenty-four claims has been known for years, and thoroughly explored, constituting a great body of undeveloped ore. When the negotiations are concluded it is said a large force will undertake systematic development.

## Farmer Flagged the Train.

Arthur Ruch, a farmer, was arrested on a charge of placing ties on the Pennsylvania Railroad track near Bloomville, Ohio. He flagged the passenger train, which stopped but a short distance, from the obstruction. Ruch is said to have made a confession to the railroad company's detectives. His motive was, it is supposed, to secure a reward for flagging the train.

## His Palace Is Mined.

An attempt has been made to blow up the palace of Emperor Nicholas at Tarskoe-Sels, seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg. A mine filled with explosives was accidentally unearthed. Had the mine been exploded the palace would have been blown to pieces and everybody in it would have perished.

## Tornado Wrecks Mustash, Ohio.

A tornado struck Mustash, Ohio, Monday afternoon. It traveled with terrific force and razed everything in its path, which was about twenty-five rods wide. Buildings were blown down and trees uprooted. The Neill school building and several residences were wrecked.

## Death for Brutal Crime.

In the Circuit Court at Poplar Bluff, Mo., Joseph Moore was found guilty of the murder of Hiram Hewitt. He will be sentenced to death. The crime for which Moore was convicted was committed on the night of Sept. 30, 1900. He waylaid Hewitt and crushed his skull with a piece of iron.

## Aguinaldo Is a Prisoner.

Gen. Funston has captured Aguinaldo, and the insurgent chief is now a prisoner in Manila. He was taken at his island place in the province of Isabela, north of Luzon. His capture is believed to bring peace near in the Philippines.

## Fatal in a Train Tunnel.

A fatal accident happened in Cascade tunnel, Washington, on the Great Northern Railway. Three members of a freight train crew were killed by suffocation and two others were injured.

## Defeat for Boer Forces.

Lord Kitchener reports a battle with Delatry's force near Ventersburg, in which the British losses are slight, while many Boers are killed.

## TRANSFORMS EARTH, TO FUEL.

### Onalima Man Says He Has Discovered a Cheap Substitue for Coal.

E. J. Hoffman of Onalima, Neb., says he has set the earth afire. He professes to have invented a process whereby the clouds of the field will burn with all the gusto of anthracite coal. Cattle petroleum, he says, mixed with common earth, gummo and sand alone excluded, the addition of two other articles, the ingredients of which constitute his secret, will make a fuel that will burn better and with a cleaner fire than pine knots. Seventy-five per cent of this concoction is mother earth. The expense of the other three ingredients is but a trifle. His fuel costs \$2.50 per ton. Mr. Hoffman produced two samples of his new fuel. In appearance they resembled the hard rubber balls used by children as playthings. "This one," said he, "is 90 per cent crude petroleum, solidified by a chemical process and it costs about \$3.15 per ton to produce it. The other is 75 per cent common earth and can be placed on the market at \$2.50 per ton."

## WOMAN CLAIMS BIG ESTATE.

### Suit Against Columbus, Ohio, Banker's Executors Causes Sensation.

A hidden chapter in the life of the late Carey B. Paul, the millionaire banker and capitalist of Columbus, Ohio, was disclosed when Mrs. Mary Fleming, a handsome widow of Indianapolis, appeared to Columbus and placed her claim for a portion of the big estate in the hands of local attorneys. Her claim against the estate, she says, arises from business transactions in which she was interested with Mr. Paul. She says she inherited her fortune from him, amounting to more than \$50,000. She also claims to have loans amounting to \$7,000, which remain unpaid, owing to the sudden death of Mr. Paul. Mrs. Fleming, it is stated, was engaged to marry Paul, but the engagement was broken just prior to his marriage with the present Mrs. Paul. Mrs. Paul will fight Mrs. Fleming's claim.

## SKELETON SOLVES MYSTERY.

### Fate of J. L. Tod of Warren, Ohio, Disclosed in After Years.

The recent finding of the skeleton of James L. Tod in the marsh lands of Strickland, Ind., near Dayton, Ohio, has solved a mystery of ten years' standing. Tod was a resident of Warren, O., but in 1885 left town suddenly, going to Florida. He resided at Daytona for five years and supposedly while intoxicated wandered away; the last traces of him being found at Strickland, Ind. He was identified by his gold teeth, an opal ring, a watch, a pocket watch, a key ring and his nose glasses. Tod came of a good family. He was a nephew of former Gov. Tod of Ohio and was thoroughly educated. The skeleton was brought to Warren and interred.

## PARDON COMES AFTER DEATH.

### Papers to Exonerate Penitentiary Prisoner Arrive Too Late.

The President granted a pardon to Henry Beach, a United States prisoner released about May 1, from the Indiana Territory, but it came too late. Beach died on March 16. He was sentenced to fifteen years for larceny; the sentence being unusually severe on account of the fact that he broke jail before the trial.

## Five Hurt in Freight Wreck.

A freight train of the Wisconsin Central was wrecked under the Mississippi street bridge in St. Paul. The train was pulling up the heavy grade owing to the fact that when on a curve the first engine jumped the track. Five persons were injured. Both engines and many of the cars were totally wrecked and the loss is heavy.

## Sultan of Morocco Yields.

"Moral pressure" has had quick effect upon the Sultan of Morocco and he is now willing to discuss and satisfy the American claims in the customary diplomatic fashion. He has the exiled New York, whose presence at Tangier has been ordered to proceed to Manila at once.

## Jealousy Leads to Tragedy.

Clarence Crawford, shot Mrs. W. C. Stratton, living three miles from Compton, Cal., wounding her seriously, mortally wounding Ralph Melherton, killed Mr. Stratton and ended his own life. Crawford was infatuated with Mrs. Stratton.

## Woman Slays Her Husband.

Mrs. Frank Anleick, wife of a barber of Prosperity, Mo., killed her husband by shooting him four times. The woman had followed her husband to a saloon and urged him to leave the place with her. She says she fired only when he attempted to shoot her.

## Sedalia Saloon Wrecked.

John Mason's saloon was destroyed by dynamite at Sedalia, Ind. The building was demolished, and the goods scattered about the village. The windows in the rear of the building were broken and adjacent stores were practically wrecked. The damage is \$2,000.

## Reporters Win Strike.

At Columbus, Ohio, the Press-Post reporters have won the fight in a one-day strike. They quit and the following morning Ellis O. Jones, one of the proprietors and the general manager, signed the News-Posters' Union scale for \$17 a week.

## Loot an Ohio Bank of \$15,000.

A telephone message from Somerset, Ohio, stated that six masked men had ridden into the city and blown the safe in the town bank and secured \$15,000 in money and a large amount of bonds. The robbers escaped.

## Panic in Cape Colony.

The town guard at Queenstown, Cape Colony, was ordered out owing to reports that a force of Boers is near the town. Business has been shut down in order to allow the employees to man the trenches and forts day and night.

## Woman and Daughter Kill Woman.

Mrs. Addie Harris and her 10-year-old daughter, Wamette Harris, fairly killed to pieces at Emory, Ala., Mrs. Phil Humphreys, who was suspected of being intimate with Richard Harris, husband of the elder Harris woman.

## Big Oil Discovery in Texas.

The second oil gusher in the Beaumont, Texas, field came in at 5 o'clock the other morning. The spouter was closed at 9 o'clock. The flow is estimated at 20,000 barrels.

# AGUINALDO IS OURS.

Filipino Chief Is Captured by Americans in Luzon.

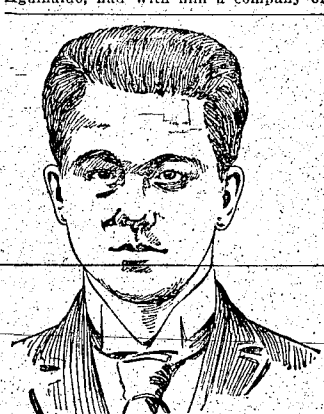
## PRISONER AT MANILA.

### Long Chase Results in the Trapping of Leader of the Insurrection.

Gen. Funston's Adroit Race to Secure the Willing Native Proves to Be a Sneak—His Staff Is Taken with Him—Rebel Officers Found in Camp Near Cagayan, Nine Miles from Baler—More Fane for Brave Kananan.

Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino army and head and shoulders of the islanders' insurrection, is a prisoner in the hands of the Americans. He was brought to Manila by Gen. Funston, by whom he was captured in Isabela province, about six days' march inland from the east coast of Luzon, north of Baler. Aguinaldo was captured on March 23, in the country near Cagayan, nine miles from Baler. All members of his staff were taken prisoners at the same time and were brought with him to Manila on the gunboat Vicksburg.

### Funston, when he started on the expedition which resulted in the capture of Aguinaldo, had with him a company of



GEN. EMILIO AGUINALDO.

natives, and was assisted by Capt. John Newton of the Thirty-fourth volunteer infantry, Lieut. Admire of the Twenty-second infantry, Lieut. Mitchell of the Fortieth volunteers and Surgeon Major Harris. The expedition was conveyed by the gunboat Vicksburg, and the cruiser Albany to a landing place on the east coast of Luzon, north of Baler.

The rebel chief's hiding place was revealed by a Filipino officer, who turned over to Gen. MacArthur a letter from Aguinaldo. The letter ordered the Filipino officers and other leaders of the insurgent forces in southern Luzon to meet him at a designated rendezvous in Isabela province.

Gen. Funston, at once proposed to head an expedition to Isabela province in an effort to capture Aguinaldo. After much discussion Gov. Gen. MacArthur consented and prepared to leave Legun.

Funston's plan of operations was unique. After being landed on the east coast, Funston and his four American companions were to play the role of prisoners in the hands of the natives, who were to represent themselves as Aguinaldo's officers and other leaders of the insurgent forces in southern Luzon.

The adventure was a desperate one, as its success or failure depended on the faithfulness of Funston's native soldiers. The men, who had been in the loyal to the United States almost from the day the American troops landed.

They were worthy of the trust imposed on them, as proven by the success of the enterprise.

Funston's plans went through as well as they had been planned. Aguinaldo fell into the trap, was made a prisoner, and was brought to Manila for that purpose. His capture may mean the end of the war.



Body of a man frozen in ice was found in the Hackensack River, Jersey City, N. J.

Half the residence section of Macon, Miss., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000.

Mexican troops killed a number of Yaqui Indians and took 240 prisoners, near San Marcial.

Now said that King Leopold, of Belgium, owns an interest in a big gambling house at Brussels.

There are 225,000,000, 310 monumental tablets and 600 monuments in Gettysburg national military park.

Albert Dolly, New York cripple, advertises for a lame wife. Wants a consort that can keep step with him.

King Edward has presented Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, a lifelong officer of Queen Victoria's household, with the cane which the Queen used for thirty years.

Surrogate Thomas, New York, upheld the will of Mary Beach Towsey, who left her estate of \$1,000,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Supreme Court will take the case to the Supreme Court.

Fourteen Japanese were arrested, Seattle, Wash., by Immigration Inspector Lavin. They will be returned to British Columbia. First step toward heading off the tide of Japanese paper labor.

C. T. Yerkes, formerly of Chicago, has bought a controlling interest in the Metropolitan Street Railway, London. He already owns one line there. He will equip the roads with electricity.

House of Mary Marshall, colored, Arden, Ark., was blown up by dynamite and entirely wrecked. Three negroes were thrown through a window, all more or less hurt.

Federal Judge McAttee, Wichita, Kan., says for negroes to defend their race. "If white jurists cannot reach white offenders," he said, "black men shall not be punished by me, if they defend themselves."

# CZAR'S PALACE MINED.

Notable Men Implicated in Plot to Kill Nicholas.

An attempt has been made to blow up the palace of Emperor Nicholas at Tarskoe-Sels, seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg. A mine filled with explosives was accidentally unearthed. Had the mine been exploded the palace would have been blown to pieces and everybody in it would have perished.

Several officers and nobilities are implicated in the plot to assassinate his majesty. The Russian press was forbidden to publish even the news of the discovery of the plot, and not even the names of the conspirators were revealed. It is said that the conspiracy was received in a roundabout way at Paris and the facts transmitted to London.

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## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

### OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

**Kills Her Children and Herself—\$12,000 Fire at Armada—Schoolcraft Courthouse Burns—Brakeman Found Dead—Telephone Lines Change Hands.**

At Cass City Mrs. Nathan Townsend gave laudanum to her boy and girl, aged 8 and 10 years, respectively. Mr. Townsend took some himself. Mr. Townsend retired at 8 o'clock the other night, but was aroused about 10 o'clock by peculiar sounds. He arose and hastened upstairs, where the children were in bed, and found Mrs. Townsend standing beside the bed. When he asked what she was doing, she replied: "Nothing, only giving them a little cough medicine." Then she immediately went downstairs. Mr. Townsend says he followed her in a few moments, and found her in the pantry, taking a dose of something. He became suspicious and ran half a mile to the residence of John C. Copeland, and sent him for a doctor. Before the doctor arrived, however, the mother and children were beyond aid. The family had moved recently, having sold their farm. Mrs. Townsend had not been satisfied since, and it is said, had become despondent.

**Absorbed by Michigan Telephone Co.**  
The Michigan Telephone Co. has absorbed the Washenaw Telephone Co.'s lines in Milan and vicinity, and both exchanges are operated at the same office by Miss Josephine Chubb, manager. The Washenaw company operated lines from Ypsilanti to Whitaker, Willis and several other country towns, thence to Milan, and since they struck Milan there has been a cut in the rates. The Washenaw company connected with the new State company's exchanges at Ypsilanti and Detroit.

**Fire Causes \$12,000 Loss at Armada.**  
At Armada a disastrous fire destroyed the last wooden row that the town had. Fire originated in the hardware store of S. B. Anderson and quickly spread to the bakery occupied by D. Robertson and then to the large frame grocery, occupied by F. A. Kipp. The losses are as follows: E. F. Sibley, building, \$2,000; F. A. Kipp, stock, \$3,000, insurance \$2,500; Emily Hallett, \$1,500, insurance \$500; S. B. Anderson, stock \$5,000, insurance \$3,000; D. Robertson, \$700.

**Point His Mangled Remains.**  
Harry Reppezel of Oak Hill, a brakeman on the M. & N. E. R. R., was instantly killed at Rietz's Mill in his mangled remains were found behind a train when it came to a stop. He had evidently slipped from the steel-covered logs with which the train was loaded and fallen under the wheels. A widow survives him.

**Courthouse is Burned.**  
The court house of Schoolcraft County at Ministiquia was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$12,000. The building was insured for \$5,000, of which \$3,000 is in the Commercial Union and \$1,000 on fixtures in the Sun Insurance Company. It is thought that abstract records and other valuables in the house are unharmed. The fire started in the basement.

**Within Our Borders.**  
A business men's association has been organized at Omer to boom the town.

Ionia is to have an automobile factory, a local stock company being behind the venture.

Two Grand Blanc men have been arrested on a charge of stealing the hide off a dead horse.

So far this season, the catches made by the Grand Haven fishermen have been very small and the men are discouraged.

Home stands a good chance of securing a stove and bolt mill. All that the man behind the project asks is a long lease of a piece of land upon which to locate the mill.

Frank Mills, aged 40, attempted suicide at Burton Harbor. Mills for months has been a victim of partial insanity and has been under a special watch lest he do himself or his family harm.

A mortgage for \$50,000,000 was recorded in the register of deeds' office at Bay City. It runs from the Port Marquette Railroad to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York for fifty years.

The Jeps Shipbuilding Company's plant was partially destroyed by fire at Port Huron. The boiler works and machine shop were not damaged. The loss, it is thought, will not exceed \$20,000, partially covered by insurance.

While boring for coal at Ferguson recently was struck. Arrangements for the establishment of a coal well were soon under way and a second well put down to find more coal. Instead a six-foot vein of coal was struck. Wonder what they would strike if they put down a well for oil?

It is possible that the fire which destroyed the furniture company's plant at Holland a few days ago may result in the loss to the city of the industry. The company has received numerous offers of free sites and other inducements to locate elsewhere. Grand Haven is one of the cities which would like to get the plant.

Twelve dime novel reading kids of Rochester fixed up a "den" in the outskirts of the village, where they were wont to gather and discuss the adventures of their favorite heroes. That soon got to be too tame, so the custom of having spreads was started. The neighbors soon got on to the fact that their chickens were disappearing, however, and a little investigation on the part of the village Fossy Quiller resulted in the innumerable breaking up of the "gang."

If the city will furnish a site and spend \$2,000 per year for maintenance, Mr. Carnegie will give \$20,000 for the erection of a public library building.

A case of smallpox has been located in the home of Charles Dewey, an implement dealer of Birch Run. His cousin, Gray Hamilton, coming from Ellettsville, is down with the disease.

A stock company has been formed by Grand Rapids parties who have bought the two water powers at Alaska and La Barge for the purpose of supplying electric light and power to Calumet, Mid-dlebury and Hastings.

What may have another factory if she puts forth the right kind of an effort. It is a bookcase factory.

New Michigan postmasters: Birch, P. H. Hall, vice J. W. Levitt, resigned; Ely, E. N. Crandall, vice E. L. Soutles, resigned.

The will of the late Mrs. Love M. Palmer, widow of Dr. Palmer, also deceased, and formerly a professor in the University of Michigan, was filed for probate at Ann Arbor. It contains specific bequests amounting to \$70,500, the greater part of which is divided between the University of Michigan and various missionary societies.

The fine new Congregational Church at St. Johns was dedicated.

Steps have been taken toward the organization of a G. A. R. post at Attica.

Mrs. Wellington Bowditch was found dead in bed at her home in Stockbridge.

Aaron Bueschlen has been appointed postmaster at Livonia, vice Wm. Gage, resigned.

Bad Axe is raising a bonus of \$2,000 to secure the location of a cheese factory in the village.

The Lapeer County battalion of the G. A. R. will hold its annual reunion at Inlay City on Sept. 5 and 6.

Romeo has a resident who has sung in the choir of one of the local churches for forty-four consecutive years.

A company has been formed in Lapeer County for the purpose of prospecting for coal in various parts of the county.

The assets of the wrecked building and loan association at Flint are reported as \$20,000 by the association's attorney.

The newest Benton Harbor industry is a fruit package factory, which will give employment to quite a number of people.

The remains of Frank Ives, the famous billiardist, are to be reinterred to Plainwell and buried beside those of his mother.

Still another electric road project is being hatched out at Benton Harbor. This time it is for a line from that city to Paw Paw lake.

Village President Dr. D. Y. Yereck has ordered the nickel-in-the-slot machines removed from the two hotels and one pool room in Inlay City.

Onaway's citizens decided that the town could turn up for all they cared, by putting down a proposition to provide fire protection for the village.

The Grangers of St. Clair and Macomb counties have organized a mutual fire insurance company under the plan recommended by the State Grange.

The Lake Rest Hotel, at Devil's Lake, together with all its contents, has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$7,000, on which there was an insurance of \$3,000.

The disappearance of the snow shows thousands of quail dead in fence corners and other protected places where they were caught by heavy snowstorms and smothered and frozen.

Encouraged by the success of other Michigan cities which have asked and received, Lansing is going to put in its application to Andrew Carnegie for one of his latest model libraries.

The Supervisors of Presque Isle County have granted the petition of the residents of Millersburg that the settlement be incorporated as a village, and the first election will be held on April 20.

Clinton County township treasurers seem to be "on to their job." In four townships not a cent was returned as delinquent, while the unpaid tax for the whole county amounts to only \$5,831.

Inlay City has become such a large shipping point for hay that local buyers have found it necessary to erect additional storage sheds. Several large ones will be built near the P. O. & N. depot.

Antonio Balzarine, working in the Ludington shaft of the Chapin mine at Iron Mountain, fell down a chute 75 feet, and had his back broken. He died a few hours later. His family resides in Illinois.

Charles S. May, Lieutenant Governor of Michigan from 1897 to 1901, and an eminent member of the Michigan bar, died suddenly in his home, Island View, Gulf Lake, of heart failure, aged 71 years.

The past winter has been a poor one for Menominee fishermen. The winter catch on Green Bay, at a conservative estimate, will not exceed 2,000 half barrels. The catch in 1900 amounted to about 90,000 half barrels.

Three dams along Maple river have gone out. The dam at Carson City went first. This carried the Hubbardston dam and the water did \$2,000 damage to the property of residents in that village. The Matherson dam was third to go.

The outlook for a beet sugar factory at Lapeer has brightened up lately, and it is not at all unlikely that the construction of a factory will be begun before long. Plans of 5,000 acres of beets have been made by the farmers of the county.

John Patrick Manning of Lincoln is dead. He was born in India and lived in Alcona County for seventeen years. He died on his birthday, and at exactly the same hour that his birth occurred. He was 66 years of age.

Made love on Sunday, married on Tuesday, separated on Thursday is the record which Mr. and Mrs. William Goldworthy of Ishpeming have just established. This is regarded as the swiftest matrimonial action in the history of that section.

Mrs. Victoria Wautroba of Norway has sworn an oath never to marry again. She says that they maintain slot machines in their places of business, and that her husband spends all his time and money playing them, with the result that she has to hustle to support herself and her children.

Although 22 years of age, Charles Bacon of Ogemuncle never saw his mother or any other member of his family until recently. He was blind at birth and continued so until a recent operation brought the power of sight to one eye. Later on the other eye will be operated upon, and the chances are that Bacon will then have as good sight as anyone.

A Hudson druggist recently filled a prescription that has been twice across the Atlantic ocean. The prescription was first filled in White Chapel, London, in 1899, and later, in the early part of 1900 it was filled in New York. Later in 1900 it was again filled in Manchester, England, and the last time it was compounded was in Hudson. It is covered with stamps of different druggists where it has been filled on both sides of the ocean.

The Common Council of Kalamazoo has decided to submit to the people of the city at the spring election a proposition to bond the city for \$25,000, the money to be used in dredging the Kalamazoo river to make it navigable.

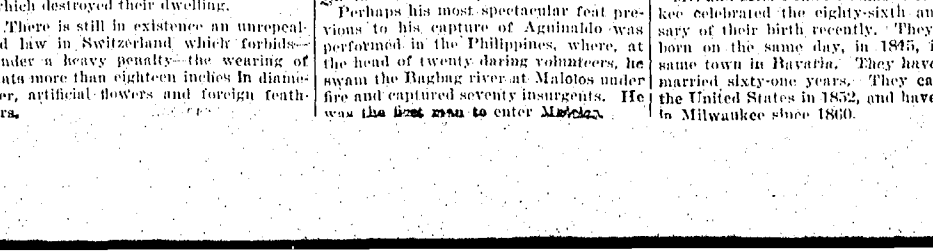
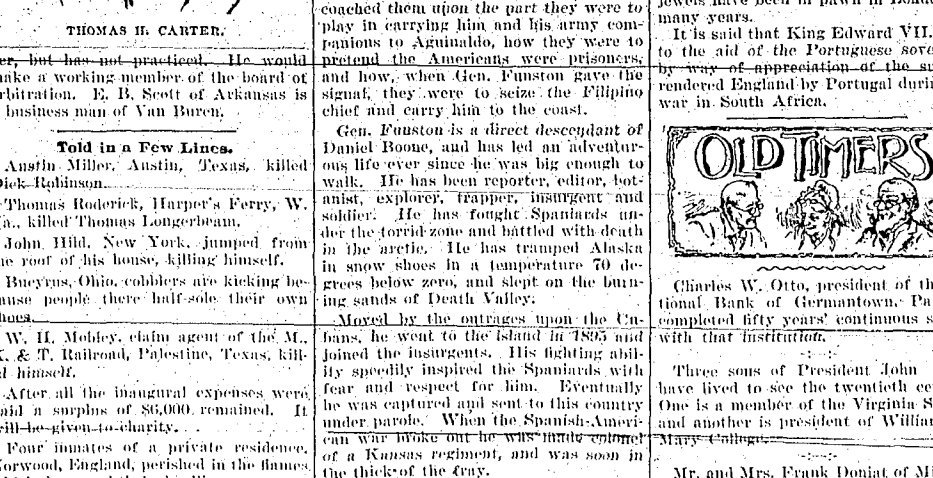
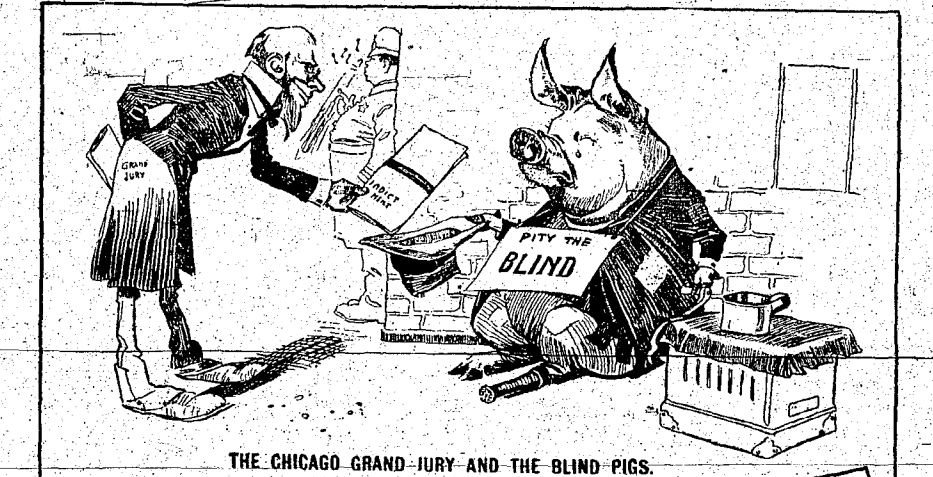
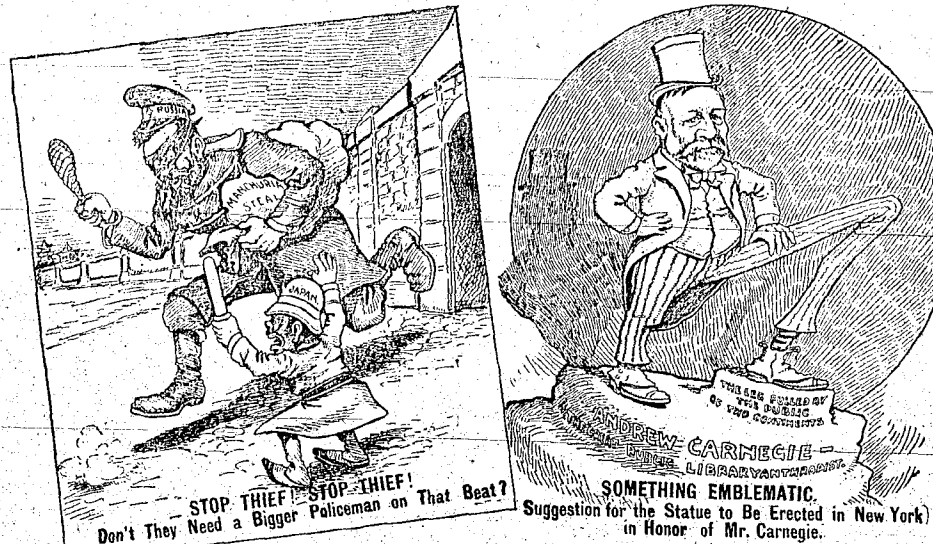
E. P. Candall of North Muskegon fell into the lake the other day through a weak spot in the ice, and was in the cold water a quarter of an hour before he was rescued. He went at once to the boiler room of a nearby factory and dried out, and is none the worse for his cold bath, notwithstanding the fact that he is 73 years old.

John W. Woods, former treasurer of Goodwin township, who is charged with embezzlement of county funds, has surrendered to the officers at Eureka, Cal.

The business men of Middleton believe that "in prison there is strength," and have formed an improvement association to secure the location in the village of a cheese factory and other industries.

The proposition to bond the Saint Ste. Marie school district in the sum of \$50,000 for the erection of a fine gym building and other school improvements, was almost unanimously carried the other day. Only thirteen votes were cast in opposition.

## CURRENT EVENTS IN CARTOONS.



## MUCH EXAGGERATED.

### PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF RUSSIA'S INCREASED TARIFF.

Instead of \$30,000,000, as Alleged, the Additional Rate of Duty Applies to Only About \$2,500,000 Exports—Agricultural Machinery Not Affected.

The tendency to exaggerate the effects of Russian tariff retaliation for Secretary Gage's action in reference to countervailing duties on Russian beet sugar was strikingly illustrated on the occasion of a delegation from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. First the delegation called upon the President and placed before him arguments to show that the discrimination against Russian sugars might seriously injure the export trade to Russia if retaliatory measures were insisted upon, and that a general trade war against the United States might arise. The President expressed the hope that no such war should be precipitated, but explained that the law was plain. He suggested that the only solution of the question would be a test case such as was contemplated by Secretary Gage when he issued the order imposing the countervailing duties.

The delegation then called on the Secretary of the Treasury and submitted a formal protest against his action in directing that countervailing duties be laid upon imports of Russian beet sugar pending a judicial determination of the disputed question whether the Russian exporters do or do not receive an indirect bounty upon sugar shipped to the United States. The protest concludes as follows:

"It is our belief that the decision recently rendered by this department against the Russian Government will seriously affect all the great agricultural and manufacturing interests of the United States. In view of this belief we feel that we are not only justified in requesting a reversal of the decision rendered, but that we would be false to the interests of the country if we did not demand its immediate repeal."

This protest in general terms was made more specific by the representative of one of the large harvesting machine companies, who, in a supplementary statement to Secretary Gage, said:

"For your information I desire to point out that on the single item in our shipments to Russia this season the proposed extra duty will amount to \$3,000. This item represents but a quarter of our total shipments to Russia this year. But a very small portion of our machines has as yet reached that country; the mass is still afloat and cannot be landed until after the proposed advance on the part of Russia has gone into effect."

When asked by Secretary Gage to specify the items of shipment on which the exporters would be compelled to pay \$3,000 in additional duties by reason of Russia's action, the harvesting machine representative stated that the articles in question were moving machines. Thereupon Secretary Gage replied: "I am inclined to the opinion that they are not touched at all. Movers are not included in the order. In fact, there are a very large number of articles in the United States not included in the orders of advance. Agricultural implements of all kinds are specially exempted from the operations of the Russian order."

The Secretary also explained at some length that it was perfectly useless for any association of manufacturers or any one else to demand of the Treasury Department the repeal of the countervailing duty order. The duty in question, he said, was imposed in obedience to the law of Congress, and was a matter over which the Treasury Department had no control except to carry out the law.

Thus the Russian tariff imbroglio dwindles from a mountain to a molehill. In the first instance it was asserted that export trade to the amount of \$30,000,000 a year would be cut off. The fact, however, is that our total exports to Russia during 1900 amounted to rather less than \$10,000,000. Later investigation proves that only about \$2,500,000 of our yearly sales to Russia came under the increased tariff rate, and that agricultural implements are not affected at all. Upon so slender a basis as this rests the proposition of free-traders and half-breed protectionists to rip up our entire scheme of protection to American labor and industry. The facts in the case have a tendency to make some people look extremely silly.—American Economist.

**Feeds and Folly.**  
The London Statist was frank enough to admit a few days ago that the effect of the Dingley tariff was to put the country on a sound financial basis by practically converting it into a creditor nation. It urges, however, that, having accomplished this result, it should be repealed in order to give other nations a show to sell goods in our markets and help them to again undermine our position. There are some fools in the United States who think this is good advice, and are urging that we should repeal the folly of the Cleveland administration and give the foreigner a chance to again place us under obligations so that the old-time process of squeezing us could be resumed. The economists are all pretty well agreed that in the years gone by it was possible for England to take advantage of our position as a debtor nation to compel us, whenever it was deemed advisable to do so, to part with our raw materials and foodstuffs at ruinously cheap rates in order to meet our demands upon us. Is there an American insane or ungrateful enough to desire to revert to this condition? If there is he should be placed in an asylum, or he urged to leave the country for its good.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**Getting Their Reward.**  
Commercial travelers throughout the country, according to the Troy Record, are all making the same report, all agreeing that trade was never better, and that orders are uniformly large. The Brynnies made a desperate effort to win over the commercial travelers during the last campaign, with direful prophecies of the evils that would befall them in the event of the re-election of President McKinley. Most of the

traveling men were too busy taking orders from customers who had been made prosperous by Dingley law protection to pay much attention to the Brynnie enticements. Most of those who did take time to listen were altogether too good business men not to see through the tariff and trusts' fallacy, and consequently Brynnie traveling men were about as scarce as hen's teeth during the last campaign. The overwhelming majority of them voted for McKinley and protection, and they are now getting their reward.

**No Tariff Tinkering Now.**  
Representative Babcock's blow at the steel trust, embodied in his bill to repeal those sections of the Dingley law which impose a tariff upon materials used by the steel and wire concerns, will probably not materialize at this session of Congress. Another member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, of which Mr. Babcock is also a member, says the repeal of the duty on these materials would not affect the large corporations, as they do not need protection, but it would affect smaller concerns which now manage to compete with the big trusts and do a profitable business. There are a number of such small concerns in existence, notwithstanding the popular impression to the contrary, and should the duty be removed the foreign competitors, in conjunction with the big trusts here, would be able to wipe the little fellows out of existence. The tariff is an essential protection of the small manufacturer, but it doesn't cut much figure with concerns controlling immense capital, one way or the other.

It is too late in the session to begin tinkering with the tariff. Any tariff revision should be done deliberately and plenty of time should be given for discussion. The beginning of a new Congress, and not the tail end of an old one, would be a more fitting time to undertake such a work.

If the big steel trust is so profitable as represented, it will not be long before capital, of which there is abundance in this country, will be attracted into rival organizations. The operation of economic laws always tends to undermine monopoly and reduce excessive profits.—Minneapolis Tribune.

**Which Would Be Hurt Most?**  
When there is talk of remedying the evils of trusts by the abolition of our protective system it is just as well to take a little time for meditation and to consider whether, by that method, some other things which are evils would not be affected along with the trusts. President McKinley once said with the advantage: "You may close the shops by adverse tariffs because you imagine the manufacturer is making too much, but with that done you close the door of employment in the face of the laborer whose only capital is his labor."

This same line of reasoning may be applied to the question of trusts. By the abolition of our protective system we might cripple some of the trusts; but, if we did, it would be only because we would cripple the industries in which trusts exist. If we are put to a choice, it would be better to have so-called "trust magnates" make a somewhat larger profit than they are justly entitled to than to have the laboring men of the country make nothing at all. Whatever evils exist in our present industrial conditions exist apart from and independent of the tariff, and they should be so discussed, and a remedy should be applied which will remedy only the evils existing and not one which, in remedying evils, would sweep away all advantages as well, and would destroy our splendid national prosperity.

**Steel Combine and the Tariff.**  
The new steel combine is certainly not fostered by the protective tariff, because the Carnegie Company has demonstrated for several years that it can manufacture steel and steel products cheaper than any competitor in the world, and the consolidated concern, in order to maintain its foreign trade, upon which its life will depend, since the domestic market is not big enough to furnish an outlet for its gigantic product, will have to manufacture as cheaply as Carnegie has been doing. The tariff was of importance in establishing the American iron and steel industry. There was a time when our manufacturers in that line needed protection against European competition. But they no longer need it. The boot is on the other leg. The European manufacturers begin to feel the need of protection against American manufacturers. The steel tariff schedule is still on our statute books, but it cuts no figure. It is practically a dead letter, because there are no importations of foreign product—save perhaps of a few specialties, of unimportant amount. But the tariff does no harm. It doesn't aid the steel combine, for the competition is too severe to permit that organization to add the tariff to its prices.—Minneapolis Tribune.

**Uncle Sam's Busy Year.**



**Costly Experiments.**  
There are some success men who think the protective tariff isn't needed now, and ought to be repealed. The same idea has prevailed before, but experiments in the line of repeal have always been of fearful cost to the nation, industries and the prosperity of which they are the basis.—Toldeo Times.

Even the political enemies of President McKinley are unable to find anything in his message to complain about. Perhaps it would be different if the country were on the eve of a political campaign.—Cleveland Leader.







# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, APR. 4, 1900.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Geo. L. Alexander went to Detroit Monday, on legal business.

For Doots, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Mrs. R. P. Forbes is visiting friends in Bay City and Flint.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. S. Seivers, March 29th, a daughter.

Joe Kraus did some butchering, Tuesday.

H. Joseph extends a cordial invitation to examine his spring stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Henry Funck, and D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, were welcome callers last week.

Subscribe for the Avalanche and the "American Boy." Only \$1.25 a year.

**Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.**

Every customer, calling at Joseph's cash store Saturday, will receive a beautiful picture free.

Honorable Employment, and good wages, right at home. Either sex may apply. O. C. HART, Flint, Mich.

H. Kleinfield, from the eastern part of the town, was in the village, Friday.

Supervisors Love and Richardson were in town, last Thursday, for their tickets.

Every customer, calling at Joseph's cash store, Saturday, will receive a beautiful picture free.

Born—March 31, to Mr. and Mrs. John McCune, a son. A full fledged republican.

Miss Cecil Carney has gone to Bay City, to stay awhile with her grandmother.

Every customer, calling at Joseph's cash store Saturday, will receive a beautiful picture free.

We notice that Jay Allen, a former Grayling printer, was nominated for constable at Mio, last week.

The W. H. M. S. will meet at the home of Mrs. J. O. Hanson, Friday afternoon, at 8 o'clock.

Every customer, calling at Joseph's cash store Saturday, will receive a beautiful picture free.

K. Hanson returns from his trip through the Great Northwest, Tuesday afternoon, fresh as a daisy but glad to get home.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

James K. Bates punished his horse by driving over the roads last Thursday which were in horrible condition.

The two-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brady, of Frederic, died last Friday morning, of scarlet fever.

Miss Katie Bates is spending her vacation with friends in Gaylord, and Lillian went home with Miss Cobb to Maple Forest.

Boys, if your father takes the AVALANCHE, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

Mrs. O. Willits shipped their goods from the parsonage last week and have gone to their new home in Midland. They bear with them the best wishes of our people.

Lars Nelson starts the first new house for the season in the village, on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Maple street. Thor Ambjornson is the builder.

Chas. E. Hicks, of Maple Forest, was appointed County School Examiner, last week, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Prof. Graham from the county.

Miss May Blanshan attended the C. E. Convention at Port Huron, last week, as representative from the society here. She reports an enjoyable time and enthusiastic meeting.

An old gentleman, named Swan Anderson, who has been a county charge for a long time, died last week, and was buried from the county house.

Miss Gertrude Nevis is engaged by Mrs. Woodworth as trimmer. Her experience, and unquestionable taste will prove a pleasure to the ladies of Grayling, for they must have hats and want them in the latest styles.

Mrs. Ofrie Blair came home Saturday night, for a little visit, and to pack up their household goods. To remove them to Homer, where Mr. Blair has gone into mercantile business.

A letter from comrade Geo. Fauble, with his annual subscription, says they have had a beautiful winter in Allegan county, and every thing promises well, except they expect another failure of the wheat crop on account of the hessian fly.

Frank Hardgrove came down from the mill, last Thursday, having pulled through the winter in fine form. He reports prosperity booming on every side.

There will be a special meeting of the L. A. S. of the M. E. Church, Saturday afternoon, April 6, at the Church parlours. All are requested to be present.

John Everts went to Detroit, last week, and on his return stopped in Tuscola County and bought a horse, and drove through. He proposes to take a little comfort this summer.

Mrs. J. Evans McKay, of Chicago, who will be remembered by our citizens as Miss May Belle Partridge, and one of the teachers in our schools ten years ago, is a guest of Mrs. O. Palmer.

Joseph Charron was in from the farm last week, though the snow was deep enough to make the roads well nigh impassible, yet he took home his plow repairs to be ready for the sweet spring time.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will serve hot cakes and maple syrup at the new restaurant, in the Connor building, April 11, between 6 and 9 o'clock. Price 10 cents. All are cordially invited.

If troubled by a weak digestion, loss of appetite, or constipation, try a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box warranted. For sale by L. Fournier.

The oil well is down 2,000 feet, the depth of first contract, and yet dry. The operators have gone to Ohio for a few days visit, and will start on for China on their return. Reports say Battering.

J. A. Breaker, of Beaver Creek, is getting enthusiastic over the use of a cream separator, and he has a right to, as his butter brings five cents a pound above the market price and his calves are the best he ever raised.

The school board and trust of deer are determined that a large amount of vicious truancy in this district shall cease. If the pupils cannot be controlled by their parents they will be sent to the industrial home, as provided by statute.

S. Jensen has bought the old photograph gallery, and is having it raised to grade. A new front is to be put in, and an addition to the rear, and all fitted for a first-class ice-cream parlor, for the hot weather that will soon be here.

We regret to notice in the Herald-Times, of West Branch, that Diptheria and Small-Pox have made their appearance in Ogemaw county, though as yet in a mild form. The utmost precaution is being taken to prevent its spreading, and it is hoped that no more cases may be developed.

**Job Couldn't Have Stood It.** If he'd had Itching Piles. They're terribly annoying; but Bucklin's Arnica salve will cure the worst case of Piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For Injuries, Pains or Bodily Bruises it's the best salve in the world. Price 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

E. N. Salling was held up in Chicago one day last week by foot-pads, as he was riding on the front of a cable car, and his watch, chain and charm, valued at \$400.00, was taken from him. A score of passengers started with him after the thieves, but they, as usual in that city, escaped.

**'Tis Easy To Feel Good.** Countless thousands have found a blessing to the body in Dr. King's New Life Pills, which positively cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Jaundice, Malaria, Fever and Ague and all Liver and Stomach troubles. Purely vegetable; never gripe or weaken. Only 25c at Fournier's drug store.

For the next ten days Dr. Wm. H. Niles will make a free gift of a years subscription to Poultry Success to every purchaser of a thorough-bred cockerel, at \$2.00, either Barred Rock or White Wyandotte. The Poultry Success is a first-class monthly journal of 64 pages, devoted exclusively to pure-bred poultry, and you can make no mistake in making such an investment.

Mrs. J. C. Hanson has been confined to her home all winter by rheumatic troubles, and, therefore, unable to enjoy the society meetings as before. Last Thursday, the ladies of the W. R. C. called in a body and held a nearly all day session. They took their banquet with them, and a most enjoyable time was had, though most of them acted like girls just out of school, but we are not going to tell how wild they were.

**Holds Up A Congressman.** "At the end of the last campaign," writes Champ Clark, Missouri's brilliant Congressman, "from overwork, nervous tension, loss of sleep and constant speaking I had about utterly collapsed. It seemed that all the organs of my body were out of order, but three bottles of Electric Bitters made me all right. It's the best all-around medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter." Overworked, and run down men and weak, sickly women gain splendid health and vitality from Electric Bitters. Try them. Only 50c. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist.

## NOTICE.

The Board of Health requests that all citizens who are not fully protected by recent vaccination, shall be vaccinated at once, to prevent the possible spread of small pox in our midst. The one case, now in quarantine, may have exposed a number of people, and vaccination is conceded to be the only protection. Free vaccination will be furnished to those who feel unable to meet the expense. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

**A Raging, Roaring Flood.** Washed down a telegraph line which Chas. C. Ellis, of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in icy water," he writes, "gave me a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., South City and Omaha said I had Consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles." Positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all throat and Lung troubles by L. Fournier. Trial bottles free.

Last Monday, a man came down from Robinson's mill with some dirty sores on his face, neck and shoulders, which had been three weeks in coming. His story and condition made Dr. Insley suspicious that it might be a case of small pox, and he was promptly quarantined, and the state board notified. Dr. Ranney, of Lansing, came up and, after examination said it was best to guard against a possibility, though he would not say positively it was small pox, yet the disease had assumed such peculiar phases in the state this year, it might be and the community should have the benefit of any doubt. The case will be carefully cared for until all possible danger is passed.

**The Best Remedy For Rheumatism** All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. Geo. F. Parsons & Co., druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends, who agree with me that it is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market." For sale by L. Fournier.

Will any persons, willing to contribute suitable literature for a Christian Endeavor wall pocket, please inform any one of the following committee. JOSEPHINE RUSSEL, MARY MILLER.

**The Best Blood Purifier.** The blood is constantly being purified by the lungs, liver and kidneys. Keep these organs in a healthy condition and the bowels regular, and you will have no need of a blood purifier. For this purpose there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, one dose of them will do you more good than a dollar bottle of the best blood purifier. Price 25 cents. Samples free Fournier's drug store.

**To the Patrons of the Grayling School.** The spring term of school opens Monday, April 8th. It is earnestly requested that all parents take an active interest in having their children, whose health permits enter the first morning. To start late is a bad habit for the pupil, and causes confusion in the school. To remain out altogether is a pity, with such a good school close at hand. Can not all cooperate in bringing about a large enrollment in every department, particularly the High School; and also in maintaining a high standard of regularity and punctuality?

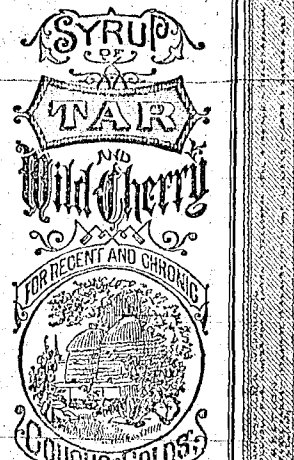
There are special advantages, in the upper rooms, for the young people of Grayling.

Cordially Yours, R. D. BAILEY, Superintendent.

**Caught A Dreadful Cold.** Marion Kooke, manager for T. M. Tompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1658 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, says: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I thought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits. For sale by L. Fournier.

**A Testimonial From Old England.** "I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for Bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It has saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to Bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." Sold by L. Fournier.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation. \$300 salary per year, payable weekly; \$1 per day absolutely guaranteed and expenses—strategic, bonafide definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expenses money advanced each week. Standard House, 531 Dearborn Street, Chicago.



**SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY**  
FOR PREVENT AND CURE OF  
**COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces, And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.**

FOR SALE BY  
**Lucien Fournier,**  
DRUGGIST,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## Do You Know

that I have just got in the finest stock of Ladies' Shoes ever shown in this market, manufactured expressly for my trade, by the Stoolman Shoe Co., of New York, the best in the state. My new line of Children's and Baby's Spring Heel Shoes, sizes from 2 to 5, is better than ever, and mothers will gladly welcome the spring heels for the comfort of the little ones.

My stock of men's wear is more complete than ever. A line of HARD PAN Shoes are certain to give entire satisfaction. Call and examine them. You will find prices right.

JOHN GOURDROW.

To the Landowners and Farmers of Crawford County. Landowners and farmers of Crawford County, who have land and farms for sale, will please refer to me. I will then come personally and view the lands and farms. Address: Mr. Kous, Land and Immigration Agent, Room 305, McCoy's Hotel, Chicago, Ill. mar21,1w

## NOTICE.

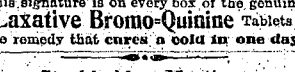
To the township clerk of Grayling township.

You are hereby notified, that at a special session of the Board of Supervisors, held in the village of Grayling, on the 20th day of March, 1901, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

Resolved by the Board now in session, that we call a special election to be held on the 23d day of April, 1901, for the purpose of submitting the question of bonding the county for \$10,000, for the purpose of building a new Court House and jail. Bonds to run for six years.

JAMES J. COLLEN, County Clerk.

Dated March 21st 1901.

  
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

**Stockholders Meeting.** The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grayling Opera House Company will be held at the Opera House, Monday evening, April 8th, 1901, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a board of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

J. PATTERSON, President.

The genial face of Joseph Baumgart will be missed from the store for a time, as his failing health has compelled him to quit work for a while, with a hope that a change of climate and treatment will restore him. The business is in charge of Harry F. Marienthal, who has been in the employ of the firm at Standish, and will be a welcome addition to our business ranks. We hope Mr. Baumgart may soon return.

**Does it Pay to Buy Cheap?** A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the most severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in other case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, Roschec's German Syrup. It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists of the world. Get Green's Almanac. Sold by L. Fournier.

# GOING Out of Business.

Owing to ill health of Mr. Baumgart we are going to close out our entire stock, consisting of the newest and best lines of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Ladies and Gents Furnishing Goods, Cloaks, Collarettes, Fur Collars, Window Shades, etc. etc.

This will be the Greatest Money Saving Sale ever known in Northern Michigan. Not a dollars worth of goods will be reserved; every item is reduced; every article mentioned in our advertisement is a great Bargain.

Study over our prices before going elsewhere; it will be expensive for you to pass us by. Below you will see some values that are astonishing; but seeing is believing, and you must see them to do justice to yourselves.

 All Standard and Dark and Light Prints at 3c per yard.

Unheard of values in Underwear.	Clothing Specials.
Men's heavy fleece lined underwear, formerly 55c, sale price, 42c.	Men's suits, former price, \$5.00, sale price, \$3.87.
Men's all wool underwear, former price, \$1.00, sale price, 79c.	Men's suits, " " \$7.00, " " \$5.19.
Men's heavy wool fleeced underwear, former price, 75c, sale price, 53c.	Men's suits, " " \$10.00, " " \$7.55.
Ladies' heavy fleeced underwear, former price, 50c, sale price, 41c.	Men's suits, " " \$12.00 and \$15.00, sale price, \$9.99.
Ladies' heavy ribbed fleeced underwear, former price, 25 and 35c, sale price, 21c.	Boys' knee pants suits, former price \$2.00, sale price, \$1.22.
<b>Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!</b>	Boys' knee pants suits, former price, \$3.00, sale price, \$1.89.
1 lot ladies' button shoes, former price, \$1.50, sale price, 89c per pair.	Boys' knee pants suits, former price, \$4.00, sale price, \$2.86.
1 lot ladies' button shoes, former price, \$2.50, sale price, \$1.74 per pair.	Boys' knee pants suits, former price, \$5.00, sale price, \$3.65.
1 lot children's button shoes, former price, 75c, sale price, 46c.	We have a few reefers left to close out cheap.
A fine assortment of men's shoes, but we have not the space to mention prices.	<b>Overcoats and Ulsters.</b>
<b>One Third off on All Jackets and Capes.</b>	Men's ulsters, former price, \$5.75, sale price, \$3.89.
<b>300 rolls of Wall Paper, to go at 5c per Roll.</b>	Men's ulsters, " " \$7.50, " " \$5.00.
<b>Sax Silk at 3 1-2c a spool.</b>	Men's ulsters, " " \$10.00 and \$12.00, sale price, \$7.79.
<b>Your money back, if purchases are not satisfactory.</b>	Men's fine overcoats, former price, \$5.00, sale price, \$3.50.
	Men's fine overcoats, former price, \$7.50, sale price, \$5.00.
	Men's fine overcoats, former price, \$10.00, sale price, \$7.75.
	Men's fine overcoats, former price, \$12.00 and \$15.00, sale price, \$9.92.

Our Space is too limited to quote more prices in this issue, but you can get an idea how the original prices have been cut for this great Going Out of Business Sale. Give us a call!

**BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART,**  
Advertisers of Facts.  
The One Price for All Store.  
Grayling Mich.



# FARMS AND FARMERS



A Rat and Storm Proof Coop.

Says a correspondent of the Poultry Journal: The brood coop I have had most success with is made as follows: Length, 24 inches; height in front, 20 inches; rear, 12 inches; width, 18 inches inside measurements. I make the coop of matched planed with board floor, the cleats being on the outside so as to raise the coop off the ground. The top projects three inches at the sides and four inches at the rear. I make a closed front (boards the same as the coop), the front being hinged to the top and top mitered so as to close tight when down. The coop front is kept in place by cleats on the inside, these cleats allowing about seven-eighths of an inch space on both sides when the door is down for ventilation.

The front has iron strips, with three or four holes fastened about the center for the purpose of forming a hood to the coop which can be set at different angles by placing screw eyes to the sides of coop. This feature of the coop is grand, as by the hood the hot sun can be kept out as well as driving rains. These coops save me many chicks each season. They are rat proof and storm proof. The hen is kept in by a latch front fastened just at the edge of coop. By painting these coops and storing



COOP FOR YOUNG POULTRY STOCK.

when not in use they last a long time and repay for their cost many times over. When the chicks are older, I utilize dry goods boxes cut down to about the same shape, only I make a hood of about the lower 15 inches only.

## Cats, Rats and Chickens.

A certain well-known writer for agricultural papers says that "the cat should be fed but very little." If they are given enough food to satisfy their hunger, they will hunt but very little. Now it has been our fortune when we lived in a house that there should be one or more cats in it, and sometimes others at the barn, and not one of them was ever allowed to go hungry much longer than the members of the family did, yet most of them that we remember were good hunters, and seldom would one of them ever eat a rat. We have seen a half dozen or more rats piled up around the dogstep in the morning, when we were newly moved to a farm where the buildings had stood empty for some time, and the cat that caught and killed them, after she had called her mistress to look at them, was as ready for her breakfast as if there had not been a rat on the premises, and she had it, too. The cat hunts because she likes it, just as many men do, and if she was hungry because she was hungry she would have found better picking at the chicken-pen than among the rats at the barn. Our cats catch rats and sometimes snakes and even frogs, but never are hungry enough to eat them, and being well fed, seldom touch a chicken or a small bird as a half-starved cat will do. Starve no cats in our neighborhood when we have chickens in the yard and birds in the trees. —Massachusetts Ploughman.

## Hand or Machine Labor.

There are many kinds of work upon the farm which, if performed by hand labor, require much strength, and which can be done equally well when the machines are driven by other power. The grinding of grain has passed out of hand labor long ago, but the cutting of fodder, sawing wood, pumping water and running of churn and separator are yet done on many farms. By main strength of hand labor, the steam engine run by gasoline or other fuel, the windmill and the tread power are all in use for doing such work, and each has its advocates. Can any one decide which will do the most work at the least cost, or the amount that it will be profitable to employ either for? Or must we wait until electricity becomes a cheaper motive power than either? —Exchange.

## Saving Fodder.

One of the items of greatest waste on the farm has been the reckless way in which corn fodder has been handled. The silo has solved the problem of making the most out of this valuable food, but not one farm in 100 of perhaps 500, has a silo. Left to rot to a degree that would make it worthless and then possibly rot in the shock, the cornstalks on most farms have fallen into disrepair, and very few regard its feeding value as they should. With improved machinery for preparing it for feeding there should be more thought given to utilizing fodder, which can be made a good substitute for hay. —National Stockman.

## Sowing Lettuce.

Says a grower in an exchange: As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring a sowing of the black-seeded variety of lettuce is made in the open ground, the rows being spaced one foot apart and every other row being left out, so that celery may be set in later. When the plants are large enough, they are thinned so as to stand one foot apart in the row. Sowings are made in this way every ten days until about the 20th of August. These sowings, with those under glass, give continuously maturing crops of lettuce the year round.

## Making Hotbed.

We used to believe as we were taught that the way to make a hot bed was to put in manure about three feet deep, trample it down well and allow it to heat up, then fork it over and let it cool, after which put it back and when it showed temperature of 100 degrees or more, cover with six inches of earth

and allow to heat up again. When the heat had increased again and then fall down to 90 degrees it was time to sow the seed and after the seed came up it should be at 75 to 80 degrees during the night, at which temperature plants make a good natural growth, not too rank. We should not dare to risk the growing of lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, cucumbers and some other hotbed or hothouse plants during winter in any other way now, unless on a small scale as an experiment, but there are those who assert that one foot of manure is enough where the object is only to start plants like tomatoes, peppers, cabbage, cauliflower and others to be set in the open ground, and when the temperature reaches 100 degrees cover with earth and sow seed at once. It will not often rise above the germinating or growing point again, or if it does, it may be lowered by raising the sash, and the plants will be more hardy, making a vigorous but more stocky and hardly grown than by the old method. Some gardeners should try both plans and report the results in plant growing. —American Cultivator.

## A Farm Library.

If we had occasion to employ a lawyer we should feel distrustful of one who had not a good library of law books. They are the tools of his trade. He can refer to them for the opinions of wiser men than himself, and learn whatever he has not learned or refresh his memory on points which he studied once but which may have faded away during the lapse of years. But we find many farmers without a book treating on any branch of their business, and some without even any paper that treats on agriculture. Either they must have a great deal of knowledge in their heads, or they must often find themselves lacking information upon some question such as so often come up in their daily practice. —New England Farmer.

## Pruning Fruit Trees.

March and April are often favorable months for pruning fruit trees, especially such as have been so well cared for that there are only some superfluous branches of last year's growth to be taken off where they crowd or are growing across one another. But the expert station in California advances another idea in regard to spring pruning. They say that of four peach trees, two of which were winter pruned and then the fruit thinned, and the other two that were spring pruned after the fruit had set, the latter bore the most peaches, and they were very much larger. If this is true we do not know why the same principle may not hold good with other fruits. —Exchange.

## Blind Stagers in Sheep.

Blind stagers is due to indigestion and the result of it on the brain. The remedy is to give an active purgative to relieve the stomach, then give half a level teaspoonful of bromide of potassium in a bran mash twice daily. It is frequently an immediate relief to cutting from the large vein in each eye bleeding it carefully lengthwise. An effective purgative in this case is two to four ounces of epsom salts dissolved in half a pint of water. To drench the head and neck with cold water is also useful.

## Best Size for Silos.

It seems that one may make a silo too large to insure strength of the structure, says the National Stockman and Farmer. Probably 18 or 20 feet is the limit in diameter. One dairyman having so large a herd that he could easily use off the surface of a silo 25 feet in diameter, built two silos of that size, but the curve of the sides was so slight that a storm drove one side in despite the tight hooping. The greater the curve the greater the power of resisting pressure when the silo is empty.

## Hay for Cows.

The trouble with most hay, particularly clover and timothy, is that it is not cut early enough. Insist upon getting hay cut early, particularly when the price is as high as it is this year. The cows will eat up timothy hay clean if it is cut just as the bloom begins to appear. The same is true of clover. Corn fodder which was cut moderately early and balance with bran is an excellent dairy feed.

## Packing Butter for Family Use.

In packing butter for family use work into rolls, lay in large stone jar, cover with the strong enough to float an egg, put a level teaspoonful of salt-peter and a pound of white sugar to each two gallons of butter; then put a weight on butter to keep it under brine.

## Refused the Crown of Spain.

The remarkable romance of Elise Hensler, the Boston girl, who married King Ferdinand of Portugal, is recalled by Mabel Percy Haskell, in the Ladies' Home Journal. At her marriage Miss Hensler was created the Countess of Edla, and with her royal husband took up her home in the beautiful Palace of Chtrna. "Had she wished it the Countess of Edla might have been Queen of Spain, for King Ferdinand declined the crown of Spain in 1830, soon after his marriage to the beautiful American girl. It was offered to him by Gen. Prim and Gen. Serrano, and both King and his lovely wife decided that their quiet life so free from cares of state was infinitely to be preferred to the worry and fret of a great European court. Ferdinand died in 1885, and since then the Countess has lived in retirement in the Palace of Chtrna. She is visited by members of the present royal family and is greatly beloved by them, for they never can forget how fine and good was her gentle influence over the King, and they shared his admiration for her. She is treated as if she had been born to the purple instead of far across the sea."

## In a Nut-Shell.

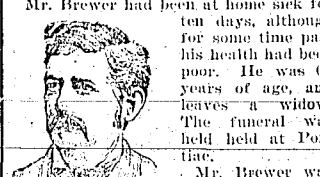
Cynick—I wouldn't mind being a squirrel.

Jimson—A squirrel?

Cynick—Yes, I find the secret of life in a nut-shell. —Ohio State Journal.

## M. S. BREWER PASSES AWAY.

Civil Service Commissioner and Ex-Congressman, Dead in Washington. Hon. Mark S. Brewer of Michigan, a member of the civil service commission, died in Washington from a complication of diseases.



MARK S. BREWER. SENATOR SEVERAL TERMS, AND WAS IN CONGRESS FOR FOUR YEARS. FROM 1881 TO 1885, HE WAS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE, BEING STATIONED AT BERLIN. HE HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

Mark S. Brewer was born in Addison, Oakland County, Michigan, Oct. 22, 1837; received an academic education; worked on his father's farm until 19 years of age; read law with ex-Gov. Moses Wisner and Hon. M. D. Crofoot at Pontiac; was admitted to the bar at Pontiac in 1864, where he has since practiced, except when employed in the public service; was Circuit Court commissioner for Oakland County, 1869-67; was city attorney for the city of Pontiac, 1868-67; was elected to the Michigan State Senate in 1872, serving two years; was elected to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses; was consul general at Berlin, Germany, from June 30, 1881, till June 8, 1885; was elected to the Fiftyth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Republican.

## LIGHTNING DESTROYS CHURCH.

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church at Grand Rapids, Mich. The Cathedral in Grand Rapids was destroyed by fire resulting from a stroke of lightning. Loss is about \$50,000, with only \$20,000 insurance. The entire interior of the building was burned out, and only the walls and spire were left standing. The interior, however, was not so completely ruined. Three altars, numerous statues and other furnishings were destroyed or badly damaged. The spire of the church was struck by lightning about 10:30 p.m., but flames were not discovered until 2:35 the next morning, when they were beyond control of the firemen. A mission conducted by Jesuit fathers was in progress at the cathedral, and less than an hour before the building was struck, a large crowd was dismissed from evening service. The cathedral was the largest and principal church of the Grand Rapids diocese.

## TORNADO IN KALAMAZOO.

Havoc Wrought at Pavilion, Vicksburg, Scotts and Indian Lake. A tornado struck the town of Pavilion, wrecked a number of houses, uprooted trees, tore down telegraph poles, and did much other damage. The home of Noah Tripp was rolled over for a distance of five rods, and Mrs. Tripp was completely buried under the debris. She was found lying under the stove and sustained injuries which will result fatally. The house, however, was not completely ruined. In Scott township one person is reported killed. The storm passed through Vicksburg and Scotts, doing great property damage. Nearly every building in the path of the storm was wrecked. At Indian Lake the wind formed a waterspout in crossing that body of water and a large district on the east shore was inundated.

## TREASURER ROBBED OF \$600.

Charles Smith, Clinton County, Away from Home at the Time. It is claimed that burglars went through the residence of Charles Smith, township treasurer of Bath township, and secured about \$600 which he had in the house. Smith claims that he was away from home during the early evening and that when he returned the house had been ransacked. The money was taken from a safe, but \$500 in another compartment was not discovered. Sheriff Schreyer has obtained no clue to the robbers. Smith had just finished the collection of the township taxes, and had not returned the money to the county treasurer.

## FOUNDER OF ST. JOSEPH.

Death of Benjamin C. Hoyt, Last Black Hawk War Pensioner. Benjamin Carten Hoyt, aged 94 years, founder of the city of St. Joseph, died at that city at the home of his son-in-law, Fred A. Porter. Mr. Hoyt resided in Berrien County as early as 1832 and fought against the Indians in the famous Black Hawk war. After the fighting he resided at the mouth of the St. Joseph river, and acquired a title to nearly all the land where St. Joseph now stands. He was county clerk from 1832 to 1834, and was later county treasurer. Mr. Hoyt was the last pensioner of the Black Hawk war in the State.

## Escaped Prisoner Recaptured.

Martin, one of the three men who dug out of the county jail at Ann Arbor a few months since while awaiting removal to State prison, was captured in Ypsilanti and again held up. He made a dash for it in Ann Arbor one night and the officers heard of it and chased him down. His sentence was for six years.

## Hanged Herself in Her Bedroom.

Mrs. Frank Van Tyle, insane, living south of Bancroft, hanged herself in her bedroom. Mr. Van Tyle went to her chores. Upon his return their daughter May went to call her mother for breakfast and found her suspended lifeless from the top of a closet door. She had used a skein of carpet warp.

## State House of Interest.

North Branch has just been having a mad dog scare.

Hogshooters of Kalamazoo County will perfect a county organization.

A Manicoma man owns a cow which has twice presented him with triplet calves.

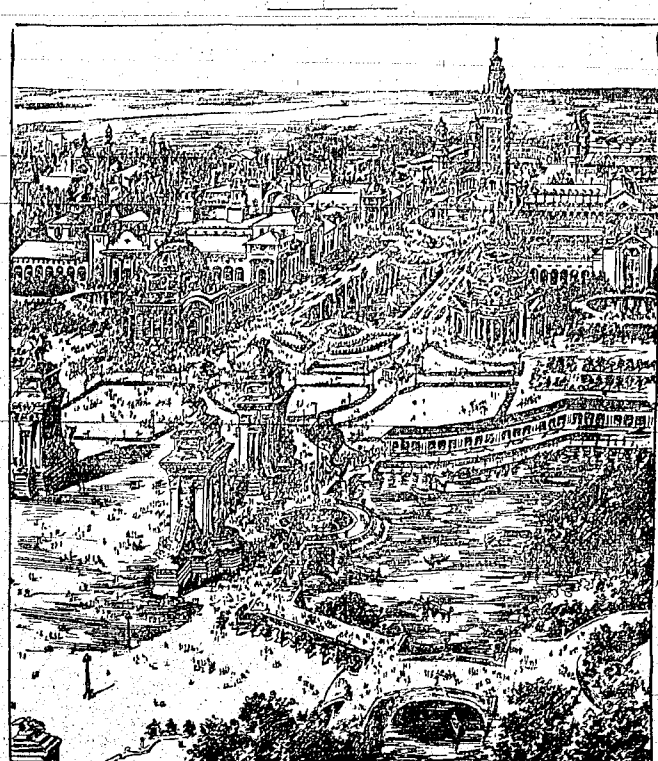
The furniture factory which was burned at Holland some days ago will be rebuilt on the old site, notwithstanding the favorable offers received by the owners from various other cities.

The narrow gauge division of the Pere Marquette railroad between Port Huron and Albion is to be widened to standard gauge this summer.

The Michigan Central has raised the rates of its section men from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day, the latter being the figure which was paid up to six years ago, when a cut was made owing to the panic.

There seems to be considerable opposition at Owosso to the voting of \$37,000 for new paving this year. The sentiment seems to be more favorable to using whatever money the taxpayers can spare in securing new factories and industries to help the city's growth.

# THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.



HEART OF THE EXPOSITION.

THE Pan-American Exposition is the first great public event of the Twentieth Century. Its dominant purpose is to illustrate progress during the century just closed and lay a strong and enduring foundation for international, commercial and social unity in the New World. In several respects the Exposition anticipates all former enterprises of its character. The most important of these are the artistic color-decorations of the buildings, the electrical effects, the original sculpture, the horticultural and floral effects, and the court settings.

The electrical display will be the most complete ever made, the nearness to the Exposition grounds of the great plants which have harnessed Niagara and put its tremendous power to commercial use, making this possible. A Steel Electric Tower, an Electric Fountain and the Court of Fountains furnish opportunities for extraordinary outdoor displays of electrical wonders. About half a million incandescent lamps and one hundred searchlights are used in the illumination.

The decorative lighting of the buildings takes advantage of the many handsome designs in staff and brings them out with translucent effects or outlined with points of light. Advantage is also taken of the numerous towers, turrets and domes to produce a starry effect.

Sculpture is used in the adornment of the Court of Fountains, the Triumphal Bridge, the Esplanade, the Plaza, the Electric Tower, the Bridge of the Three Americas, entrances to buildings, and in many other ways, there being upward of 125 original groups of statuary, by Karl Bitter and other sculptors of world repute. Over 500 pieces are used. The plastic ornamentation of the buildings is very intricate and beautiful. All the buildings are covered with staff, which is moulded into thousands of beautiful and fanciful shapes. The display of original sculpture is the most magnificent ever used for decorative purposes at any exposition. Never before at any exposition has an effort succeeded to produce a harmonious color scheme. All of the

great buildings are decorated in harmonious tints, and the effect is very beautiful. The centerpiece of the Exposition is an Electric Tower 400 feet high, upon and about which will be an electrical display surpassing any ever yet attempted. More than 40,000 lamps and a searchlight with a 30-inch projector, capable of casting rays for a distance of fifty miles, will be used in the illumination of this tower.

There are more than thirty-three acres of beautiful courts. There are in all the courts large pools of water into which hundreds of fountains will throw their sparkling streams. Never before has such a work been undertaken upon so grand a scale.

The united efforts of the builders of the Exposition have produced a harmonious, artistic and brilliant ensemble, and the Exposition presents a most beautiful spectacle.

In all the exhibit divisions the Pan-American Exposition will be very complete. It is the aim of the Exposition to show the progress of the Nineteenth Century in the Western World. The exhibits will be gathered from all the principal States and countries of the Western Hemisphere and the new islands of the United States.

Special efforts are being made to bring together exhibits of exceptional novelty and of the highest educational value.

The Exposition grounds are in the northern part of Buffalo, adjacent to the large and beautiful Delaware Park. They are about one mile in length from north to south, and half a mile wide. There are 350 acres, including 133 acres of improved park lands and lakes. A pleasing first impression is sure to be obtained by the visitor, no matter by which way he enters the Exposition grounds. The situation of the grounds and the manner in which they have been laid out, render possible the attainment of this end.

The gates open on May 1st, and the Exposition will continue six months. It is estimated that the total cost of the Exposition, exclusive of exhibits, but including the Midway, will be about \$10,000,000.

## PAID TO KEEP A SECRET.

Louisville Artisan Receives \$2,000 a Year on a Five-Year Contract.

Aloysius Massman, a Louisville artisan, formerly a resident of Cincinnati, is a party to one of the most novel contracts on record. Without a stroke of work he receives \$2,000 annually from six of the largest enameling firms in the country. The only condition of his agreement, which has been in effect since 1898 and runs five years, is that he keep secret the formula of the bathtub enamel his father, Lewis Massman, discovered thirty-five years ago. Massman worked for one of the Louisville firms which is now paying him to do nothing, but a quarrel, resulting from an attempt to steal the formula of the enamel, resulted in his resigning his place, and, to prevent competition, the arrangement was made with him.

## PRINCESS NAUD AND PRINCE CARL.

One of the most interesting monuments of ancient Christianity in China is the Nestorian tablet or Syro-Chinese monument which stands one mile outside the gate of Singanfu in Shen-si. The story it tells is that of the fortunes of the Nestorian mission in China between the years 635 and 781. It sets forth the dogmas of Christianity, records the history of Christian effort in China, and adds a sort of metrical thanksgiving to God and to the Emperors who favored the Christian cause. All trace of the mission has vanished except only this monument. It was unearthed in 1625. The Syriac characters composing the signatures of Olaf and his associates add to its interest. In 1850 a Chinaman rebuilt the tablet into the brick wall where it had once stood outside the city. The material is a coarse marble. A considerable controversy has raged round this interesting relic, but the weight of evidence now inclines towards the conclusion that it is genuine.

## Speed of Carrier Pigeons.

The average speed of a carrier pigeon in calm weather is 1,210 yards a minute. With a strong wind in the direction of their flight some pigeons have covered 1,980 yards a minute.

## This and That.

Barbers and carpenters are both shavers.

Patience dentistry is merely the art of drawing it mild.

## MICHIGAN SOLONS.

The Senate Monday evening passed Senator Atwood's concurrent adjournment resolution calling for no business after April 25 and final adjournment on May 4, but it was done in such a way as to leave the impression that it was for the purpose of trying to help along the spring election. It had been on the table for two weeks and when Atwood moved that it be taken up there was no debate whatever. Then he moved its passage and there was not even a demand for roll-call; the viva voce vote secured by a pretty close division, which caused

Gov. Robinson to hesitate. Finally he announced that it seemed to be passed. Then he waited, but there was no call for division and he decided that it was passed. When the House considered sixty-three amendments to the bill, there were twenty bills on the order of third reading and the evening was devoted to passing some of them, though there were not enough present to give any of them immediate effect.

Gov. Bliss on Tuesday affixed his signature to the bill prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine. A strong effort was made to induce the Governor to veto the measure by residents of cities, but farmer influence prevailed. The Governor has also signed the bill providing for the admission to the soldiers' home at Grand Rapids of veterans of the Spanish-American and Philippine wars.

The income tax bill, introduced this session by Senator Hays, came to Gov. Bliss on Tuesday afternoon, and after a long drawn-out talk along the usual lines, was agreed to. In committee of the whole the House agreed to Representative Goodrich's bill relative to the adulteration of butter and water supply. More bills of a purely local nature have been introduced in the present session than at any previous time, with the result that matters of general importance to the State have been sidetracked.

Senator Humphrey tried to work another prohibition measure through the Senate Thursday afternoon, and the action by the majority of the Senate so as to give the village boards the same power to suppress drug stores that sell liquor that they now have over saloons, but this time he failed. The Senate had a long argument in committee of the whole over Senator Baughman's bill requiring all black negroes to carry a license to be pure. The bill was finally passed. In the absence of Speaker Carlton, Speaker Pro Tem. Handy wielded the gavel in the House, but he did not have any knotty problems to bother him, as the entire session was devoted to routine matters and the passing of the bill on Thursday morning.

Gov. Bliss on Friday signed the Detroit library bill, which gives the city authority to issue bonds for \$1,000,000 for the purchase of a site, the erection and furnishing of a library building. Assurance that Andrew Carnegie will assist the enterprise have been received. In committee of the whole the House agreed to the bill preventing the adulteration of ground feed. The bill is said to be aimed at oatmeal manufacturers who are sending immense quantities of feed adulterated with out hulls into the State. The bill to prevent the use of the flag for advertising purposes was agreed to.

## Bills Approved by the Governor.

To authorize the county of Presque Isle to borrow not exceeding \$10,000 for the purpose of paying and funding its outstanding indebtedness.

To authorize the township of Atlas, in the county of Presque Isle, to borrow money for the payment of the outstanding orders of said township.

To provide for the appointment of an assessor in the city of East Tawas, in the county of Isosco.

To amend sections 6, 8, 24 and 25, and repeal sections 30 and 31 of an act entitled "An act to establish a county road system in the county of Saginaw and to provide the money therefor," being act No. 410 of the local acts of 1890, approved May 17, 1890.

Relative to the limited attendance of school district No. 1 of the city of Marquette.

To change the name of Mimie Boorman to Mimie Howard.

To provide for the appointment of the qualified electors of the township of Algoma, in the county of Kent, State of Michigan, the question of the relief of T. Harlow Dockery, the treasurer of the township of Algoma, in said county, from liability on account of the loss of township funds occasioned through the failure of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Rockford.

To abolish the board of public works of the city of East Tawas and to provide that the duties thereof shall be performed by a committee of the Common Council appointed for that purpose by and with the consent of the Council.

To authorize the county of Cheboygan to borrow money and issue bonds therefor, for the purpose of building a court house for said county.

Relative to justices of peace and justice courts in the city of Flint.

To provide for a special county drain commissioner and to prescribe his powers and duties.

To amend act No. 209 of the P. A. of 1897, entitled "An act relative to dividing townships and villages into election districts and to provide for the registration of electors in such cases," approved May 23, 1877, by adding one new section to such act.

To amend sections 3, 6 and 9 of an act entitled "An act to redivide the city of Marquette," being act No. 272 of the Local Acts of 1891, approved April 3, in the year 1891, and to add thereto a new section to stand as section 17.

For the protection of fish in the lake known as Cham lake, in Autum County, and in Grass river, flowing in, and Cham river, flowing out therefrom.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 7.

The Resurrection of Jesus. Luke 24: 1-12. Memory verses: 4-7. Golden Text: "Now is Christ risen from the dead."—1 Cor. 15: 20.

About the story of the resurrection cluster all the brightest hopes of mankind. Popular theology has to a considerable extent lost sight of the significance of the resurrection in the New Testament, particularly in the epistles of Paul. It has been chiefly used as confirming our hopes of personal immortality, which indeed it does, though indirectly. But Paul frequently speaks of the resurrection as the consummation of the redemptive work of Christ and of God's revelation of grace in him. "If Christ be not raised, then is our faith vain"—not merely our faith in human immortality and the resurrection of the body, but all faith for time and eternity. It seems a strong statement, and some would hesitate to risk anything upon it. But Paul did so. It is well that the evidence for the event is so strong and conclusive. We need not ignore the existence of minor difficulties in reconciling the accounts in the four gospels of the resurrection morning. Grant that there is some thing about the account of the resurrection which is not explained, and we still have concurrent testimony of the gospels, of Paul, of the universal belief in the earth church to assure us of the reality of the resurrection. It has been well said that if Christ had not risen there would never have been any Christian church. The angels have been or a time groups of mourners for the dead Master, but there could never have been any joyous, confident, heroic, world-conquering Christianity. Merely on the philosophical principle that every phenomenon must have an adequate cause, we credit the apostolic testimony to the resurrection of Christ.

Shortly after the death of Jesus on Friday afternoon, his body was removed from the cross and temporarily prepared for burial by the two wealthy "secret disciples," Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus. It was laid in a new tomb in a garden near Jerusalem. The body had been placed in a new tomb, the entrance of which was not covered by the famous Church of the Holy Sepulcher within the walls of Jerusalem, where Greek, Latin and Moslem meet to quarrel over sectarian and racial differences. It is remarkable, and from one point of view lamentable, that the Jewish and Christian churches have cared so little about tombs and graves that very few authentic sites of sepulture can be found in Palestine. Even the tombs of the kings, to say nothing of the prophets, are lost, though of course medieval and modern traditions assign spots to them. Perhaps the only place in Palestine where the bones of ancient Hebrew rulers can be certainly located is the Haran or sacred Moslem enclosure at Hebron, where some day it is possible the graves of Abraham and Isaac may be discovered. This is in great contrast to the custom of Egypt, where the importance attached to the dead has caused the greatest care to be bestowed upon the preservation of the bodies of the kings, priests and indeed all citizens. But though we cannot be sure where the tomb of Jesus was located, we do not need to find it for the tomb is tenacious, and has been found in the tomb of the body of Jesus lay in the tomb, swathed in grave-dresses and spices, from Friday at sunset until before dawn on Sunday morning—three days, however, according to Jewish methods of reckoning. The stone had been rolled across the entrance of the tomb, and the body, which probably required the united efforts of several men to move. The entrance was sealed and a Roman guard set at the request of the Jews, to prevent removal of the body by the disciples. All the circumstances emphasize the absurdity of the hypothesis advanced by some rationalizing historians that Jesus was not dead, but merely in a trance or state of catalepsy. We need not pause to enumerate the facts which make such a theory untenable. The immense stone, the guard, and especially the official seal, made it impossible that the tomb could have been opened by human agency.

## Exploratory.

The woman intended to complete the partial preparation of the body for burial, knowing that the former work had been hastily done. Many a writer has remarked on the contrast between the ardor of these women, who started at earliest dawn, and the relative slowness of the disciples.

"Two men in shining garments." Matthew speaks of but one. It is remarkable how, in view of the explicit statement that these celestial guards appeared as men, nearly all painters have placed veiled female forms at the door of the tomb.

"Why seek ye the living among the dead?" A profound question, which echoes still through the world of doubt and sorrow. Its stern yet glad accents needs the mourner at the grave-side, when the gaze is turned so hopelessly downward toward the earthy prison, rather than upward to the boundless sunlight and the home of spirits. There is a note of reproach in the question, yet a note of eternal consolation. For, by whatever logical process, we must all of us apply this story of the resurrection of Jesus to our own hearts. We must have come through death, as well as to the completeness of our faith in the redemption of Christ.

"And they remembered his words." With what a flash of wonder and amazement and dawning joy we can only imagine. Not at first, for they even began to complain that what was meant by these earlier words of Christ which had passed unheeded from their minds.

"Their words seem to them as fables." This shows the power of the proofs of the resurrection of Jesus. It was not the outgrowth of expectations, but was forced upon them as they found it hard to believe. —Pemberton.

Peter and John ran a race to the tomb, as we learn from John's gospel, and John first reached the spot, but Peter, less influenced, perhaps, by reverence and awe, first entered the tomb. It is a characteristic bit of descriptive detail, showing us a watch of the contrasting temperaments of the two.

Next Lesson.—Jesus Appears to Mary. John 20: 11-18.

## Costly Tea.

It is said that there is tea grown and gathered in Japan that sells for as much as \$10 per pound.

## Autographs Will Be Rare.

Autograph letters of famous men will be far more rare in the future than now. Great men of today content themselves with signing their names, often with rubber stamps to typewritten documents, and it will be hard to get much sentiment from typewritten manuscripts.



# THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES FOR PERUNA

Catarrhal Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration Make Invalids of More Women Than All Other Diseases Combined.



Peruna is the woman's friend everywhere. It is safe to say that no woman ever used Peruna for any catarrhal derangement but what it became indispensable in her household.

**Letters From Women.**

Every day we receive letters from women like the following. Women who have tried doctors and failed; women who have tried Peruna and been cured.

Miss Katie Kohn, 6125 Bartlett avenue, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"Peruna has done me more good for catarrh than the best doctors could. I had catarrh so bad, but after taking Peruna, it is entirely gone, and I feel like a different person."

Miss Anna Prescott's Letter.

Miss Anna Prescott, in a letter from 210 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I am sincerely grateful for the relief I have found from the use of Peruna. I was completely used-up last fall. My appetite had failed and I felt weak and tired all the time. My druggist advised me to try Peruna, and the relief I experienced after taking one bottle was truly wonderful."

"I continued its use for five weeks, and am glad to say that my complete restoration to health was a happy surprise to myself as well as to my friends."—Anna Prescott.

A constant drain of nervous vitality depleting the whole nervous system causes the mucous membranes to suffer accordingly. This is the condition called catarrh.

Peruna is equally efficacious in curing catarrh of the throat in curing systemic catarrh or catarrh of the stomach. Catarrh is essentially the same wherever located. Peruna cures catarrh.

Peruna Makes You Feel Like a New Person.

Miss Marie Coats, a popular young woman of Appleton, Wis., and president of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, also speaks in glowing terms of Peruna. A letter recently received from her by The Peruna Medicine Company, of Columbus, Ohio, reads as follows:

"I am glad to call the attention of my friends to Peruna. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week."

"I have now used it for three seasons, and find it very valuable and efficacious."—Miss Marie Coats.

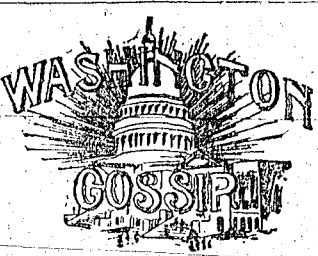
Diseased nerves are traceable directly to poor digestion, and poor digestion is directly traceable to catarrh. With the slightest catarrh of the stomach no one can have good digestion.

A very few of the many women who have catarrh of the stomach suspect what their real trouble is. They know they feel tired, have no appetite, a sensation of weight or heaviness, a fullness, irregular appetite, drowsiness, yawning, empty stomachs, occasional pain—they all know this; but they do not know that their trouble is catarrh of the stomach. If they did they would take Peruna.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. As soon as Peruna removes catarrh from the stomach the digestion becomes regular, appetite regular, nerves strong, and trouble vanishes. Peruna strengthens weak nerves, but by temporarily stimulating them, but by removing the cause of weakness—poor digestion. This is the only cure that lasts. Remove the cause. Nature will do the rest. Peruna removes the cause.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.



Reports of abuses in the use of government positions controlled by the House of Representatives have been confirmed by a special committee appointed to investigate. The committee report says the total patronage of the House is 357 positions, with an aggregate salary of \$400,000 a year, and then proceeds to give details of desperate maneuvers to get persons on the pay roll. The document says "the House telegrapher" has never served as such, but is now in the stationery room, and thus the real telegrapher is a man who has been paid out of an appropriation for the hire of horses and wagons for the clerk's office. Paying the real telegrapher's salary, the report says, exhausted the horse appropriation and money for that purpose was raised by payment of \$40 monthly obtained by contributions from other employees. The locksmith, salary \$1,440, is reported as doing the work of the messenger, while the duties of the locksmith are performed by a "folder" at \$75 a month during a session. The climax of "absurdities" is reached in the case as reported, of a "cloakroom man" who lives in New York City. The report says he has worked only four months in four years. A file clerk at \$1,200 is reported as having been absent during the entire session, yet drawing his pay. A stenographer reported to succeed a colored man at \$60 a month, as "bathroom" employee, is reported as apparently having done nothing but draw his pay. The report says salaries have been "shaved" during recent sessions to get additional men on the pay roll. The case of a reading clerk at \$1,000, who "gave up" \$100 a year to help pay others, is cited.

Director Merriam of the census bureau has made a thorough investigation of the census returns of Maryland and cannot find any evidence of fraud outside of St. Mary's County. There, however, is a nasty case, and it is painfully apparent that the population returns were padded by politicians for political purposes. At least two and probably more of the enumerators have made confessions. St. Mary's County is in the black belt in Maryland. The population has fallen off since the war, and there was a considerable surplus among Maryland people who look out for such things when an increase was shown by the census returns. By the original and accurate returns the population of the county appeared to be 17,612, but this was not sufficient for two members of the Legislature, and in order to prevent the loss of one of their representatives, politicians found it necessary to increase the population to 18,000 or more. By making up supplementary schedules of 524 dead and departed, the population was increased to 18,136 and the two members of the Legislature were saved. This, it is said, has been the only motive for the fraud, but it is likely to prove expensive for the penalty for padding the census returns is a fine of \$5,000 and two years' imprisonment. In addition to this the crime of perjury has been committed by the several enumerators who falsified the returns in State's case for every offense a sum of a total of 1,018 years, to be divided among nine enumerators.

One of the permanent residents of the White House at Washington is "Uncle Jerry," the old colored man who came to Washington as a footman to President Grant and has been there ever since. "Uncle Jerry" still thinks Grant was the biggest man who ever sat in the President's chair. He calls the soldier "The General of the world." His next favorites among the "White House occupants are President and Mrs. Cleveland." He makes an exception in their case, naturally, he is a Republican. For President McKinley, "Uncle Jerry" declares that he "is the best man I ever saw to his pretty wife."

Gen. Miles has returned from a visit to Cuba, and especially the Isle of Pines, where he went to make some observations with a view to the establishment of a military post there. He describes the Isle of Pines as a young paradise, with a fine soil, pure water, a pleasant climate, fine harbors that can be easily fortified, and an ideal place for a military garrison. Gen. Miles expressed his gratification at the improved conditions in Cuba, and the prospects of the people of the island, and he is of the opinion that as soon as the relations between Cuba and the United States are fully defined a period of unprecedented material activity and prosperity will begin. He says that Havana is as clean and as healthy as any city in the United States, that its water supply is much superior to that of Washington and that its general condition is improving rapidly.

There has been a panic among the brewers throughout the country over a rumor that the Secretary of Agriculture, by an obscure paragraph in the last appropriation bill, was authorized and directed to act as censor over American beer. The remonstrances are so loud and so long as to suggest that an inspection is needed, because if their beer was all right the brewers would not be so anxious to prevent it. There is no particular occasion for alarm, however, because there is no such paragraph in any act or bill. The Secretary of Agriculture already has authority to inspect, and can order any food or drink which is exported or used in commerce between the States, provided he has reason to believe that it is injurious to the public health.

There is a mutiny among the army chaplains. Under the reorganization bill each chaplain is assigned permanently to a particular regiment and must follow the fortunes of that regiment—like any other officer. Therefore there have only been thirty chaplains for the entire army, and they have been assigned to duty where their services were supposed to be needed most. With that liberty of selection some of them were able to keep agreeable posts and the new arrangement is offensive to them, because they will be compelled to accompany their regiments wherever those regiments go. The new order went into effect last week, and each of the thirty chaplains was assigned to a regiment. Some of the regiments, in fact most of them, are on duty in the Philippine Islands, or soon to go there.

As to Some Handwriting.

Fred—Do you think a man's character is shown in his handwriting?

Kate—If it is, some of them must be perfectly dreadful.

If Coffee Poisons You.

ruins your digestion, makes you nervous and sallow complexioned, keeps you awake nights and acts against your system generally. Try Grain-O, the new food drink. It is made of pure selected grain and is healthful, nourishing and appetizing. It has none of the bad effects of coffee, yet it is just as pleasant to the taste, and when properly prepared can't be told from the finest coffee. Costs about 1/4 as much. It is a healthful table drink for the children and adults. Ask your grocer for Grain-O. 15c and 25c.

That's seemed to be it.

"Yes," remarked Squillie, "I made myself a present of this music box on my birthday."

"Giving yourself a present," added McSwilligan.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink, called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

Our greatest glory consists not in never failing, but in rising every time we may fall.—Goldsmith.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fees or new cures after story. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. M. KLINE, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Duty is necessarily an affair of promptness.

**Two Big Pains**

seem to be the heritage of the human family everywhere, viz:

**Rheumatism**  
and  
**Neuralgia**

but there is one sure and prompt cure for both, viz:

**St. Jacobs Oil**

**DO YOU COUGH**  
DON'T DELAY  
TAKE  
**KEMP'S**  
**BALSAM**  
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25c and 50c.

**DON'T GET WET!**  
THE ORIGINAL  
**TOWER'S**  
**FISH BRAND**  
OILED CLOTHING  
IS SURE PROTECTION  
IN WET WEATHER.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

CATALOGUES FREE  
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.  
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
**\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES** UNION MADE.

The real worth of W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes compared with other makes is \$4.00 and \$4.50. Our \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price. We make and sell more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

**TRADE MARK**—W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are sold under the name of W. L. Douglas. If you see a shoe with the name "W. L. Douglas" on the sole, it is a genuine W. L. Douglas shoe. If you see a shoe with the name "W. L. Douglas" on the sole, it is a genuine W. L. Douglas shoe. If you see a shoe with the name "W. L. Douglas" on the sole, it is a genuine W. L. Douglas shoe.

W. L. Douglas, 289 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**WINCHESTER**  
**"NEW RIVAL"**  
FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

No black powder shells on the market compare with the "NEW RIVAL" in uniformity and strong shooting qualities. Sure fire and waterproof. Get the genuine.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. New Haven, Conn.

**Home-Seekers' Excursions.**

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota, North Dakota and other Western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addressing F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

**Excursion Rates**

To Western Canada and the Northwest. Round-trip tickets to St. Paul, Minn., on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, and specially low rates on all lines of railway are being quoted. For example, leaving St. Paul on March 2nd and April 4th, for Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Cloud, etc., only \$1.00. For further information, write to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

**GREEN RAPE** 25 cents per TON

Greatest, Cheapest Food for Horses for Shipping, Drafting, etc.

Will pay \$100.00 to you to send me a box of Green Rape. It is the best food for horses. It is the best food for horses. It is the best food for horses.

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.**

**AMONG THE RAILWAYS.**

Rock Island Will Run Cheap Excursions to Colorado.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, which made a phenomenal success of cheap excursion rates to the West last season, has again asked its competitors in the Western and Southwestern Passenger associations to agree upon a series of cheap excursions to and from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo for the approaching season, on the following basis: Tickets to be sold from Chicago and all territory up to Missouri river, June 15-25, July 15-25 and Aug. 15-25, at rate of one fare plus \$2, or \$3.50 for the round trip.

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On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line to a great many points in South Dakota, North Dakota and other Western and Northwestern States at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land can be purchased for a little money. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained by addressing F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.**

**EDUCATE YOUR BOWELS**

Don't neglect the slightest sign of irregularity but see that you have at least one natural, easy movement a day. Pills, salts and black draughts are dangerous because they strain and weaken the bowels. What you want is a mild but sure tonic laxative, that tones and strengthens the bowels and stimulates their movements. Such a laxative is CASCARETS, and when you try them, you will find that it is the easiest thing in the world to make and keep your bowels clean and regular, strong and healthy. Sample box 10c. Month's treatment 50c. By keeping the bowels clean, all serious disorders are

**PREVENTED BY**

**Cascarets**

**LIVER TONIC**

**BEST FOR THE BOWELS**

**NEVER SOLD IN BULK.**

**CURE** all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul stools, indigestion, flatulence, constipation, nervousness, headache, dizziness, etc. No matter what ailment you are suffering from, if you start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice: start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

**GUARANTEED** TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any other medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and confidence in CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a trial, and you will be well. No matter what ailment you are suffering from, if you start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice: start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.



## Children's Corner

### FAIRY CASTLES.

Upon my window pane at night  
Come fairy pictures, painted white,  
And when I get up with the sun  
The shining paintings all are done.  
I see a marble castle there,  
And to it leads a silver stair,  
And at the stairway's top I see  
Somebody beckoning to me;  
So you must say "good-by" and smile,  
For I must leave you for awhile.  
—Chicago Record.

### A BEAVER'S TOILET.

"It was an interesting sight to watch the outlaws at his evening toilet," says A. Radcliffe Dugmore in Everybody's Magazine. "To begin with, he would be sitting with his large, flat, ribbed tail protruding behind him, he tucked it forward between his hind legs and sat upon it. Then with his hand he carefully combed his long hair, using both hands at the same time. There were many places, however, that could not be reached in this way, for his arms are very short and his body very large; so he combed these otherwise inaccessible places with his hind feet, using first one and then the other. The entire operation was performed with the utmost deliberation and care, and occupied more than a quarter of an hour, to that by the time it was completed daylight had almost vanished. My presence did not appear to disturb him in the least, though I sat on the ground within three feet of him, that I might the better note his various attitudes, for it is not often one has an opportunity of watching a beaver at such close range."

### WHY SOME FLOWERS SLEEP.

Flowers not only take on gay colors and emit sweet odors to attract insects, but they adapt themselves to the habits of the insects for the same purpose. Many of them close and sleep at night, and it has been found that these are the kind that depend on the visits of bees and of other day-flying insects for fertilization. Not only would they gain nothing by remaining open at night, but they would suffer a distinct loss, for they would be robbed of their honey and their pollen by insects that are not capable of fertilizing them.

On the other hand, there are many flowers that sleep during the day, but are open at night; and still others give out their sweetest odors at night. All this is for a purpose; they depend on night-flying insects for fertilization, and night is the time that they make themselves attractive.

So nicely and beautifully has Nature adapted one thing to another that we might almost persuade ourselves to invent certain inanimate objects with a degree of intelligence, and the efforts of the flowers to secure the good offices of the insects is one of the most striking illustrations of this.

### BILLY'S CHIPMUNK.

Do you know how a chipmunk looks? He is about as big as a large rat, with a long tail which is bushy like a squirrel's, his body is striped from head to tail with yellow and brown, he has bright funny black eyes, and he moves like a cat, with long leaps—altogether he is a dear, pretty little fellow.

I have a true story to tell you about one of these cunning little creatures. This chipmunk lived under the porch of a cottage in a lovely spot, where a little boy about six years old, named Billy, had been to stay every summer all his life.

There were many chipmunks about the cottage and many of them had little round holes in the ground where they ran down to their homes; but this one lived under the porch. Billy was very kind to them all and loved to scatter corn for them, and peanuts—they seemed very fond of peanuts, and they were so tame with Billy that they would run up his stockings and his trousers until they could reach his pockets and munch the peanuts they found there, but the small porch chipmunk was the tamest one—he would even go into the house with Billy.

One morning Billy's mother brought home a bag of salted peanuts, and put the bag on the table near one of the porch windows. She didn't think of them again until afternoon, and then, when she went for them, they were gone, except two or three.

"No, Mamma, I haven't seen any nuts—where were they?" asked Billy. She told him, and Billy and his mother wondered and wondered where the peanuts could have gone, for they were alone in the house that day.

After supper, just at dusk, as Billy was sitting in his mother's lap, on the porch, he spied the little porch chipmunk running along the edge of the piazza outside the balustrade, which did not quite reach the floor. The little fellow stopped and pushed something inside and then ran away. Back he came again and pushed something else in. Billy wanted to run at once and see what it was, but his mother said, "Wait a minute and see if he comes again."

Sure enough, in a minute there he was again; and over and over he came, until there lay on the porch—guess what? A heap of peanuts.

They proved to be the nuts Billy's mother had bought, and which the little porch chipmunk had stolen and brought back again—they knew it was the porch chipmunk because every time he went under the porch, Billy and his friends didn't like their nuts salted—M. Fay, in Little Folks.

### CHARLEMAGNE'S REBUKE TO IDLE SCHOLARS.

More than 1,100 years ago there lived in France a man who did much for schools and learning. He was no less a personage than king of his country, and was known as Charles the Great,

or Charlemagne. He was no mean scholar himself, for he could speak and read Latin and had some knowledge of Greek. He spoke with great ease and fluency, but, try as he might, he could not learn to write. He even took his tablets to bed with him, that he might practice when he could not sleep, but, though no one could surpass him in handling the sword, he could never learn to manage the pen.

However, he saw that his children were early taught this very necessary accomplishment, and invited scholars from all over the country to come to his court. Here a scholar of the name of Alcuin established a school known as the Palace school, which Charlemagne attended with his family and many members of his court. He enjoyed this school so much that he wished every one to share in the pleasures of learning, so he established schools in many bishoprics and monasteries. In one of these in Gaul he placed Clement, a Scotchman, in charge of a number of children. Some time after the school had been opened Charlemagne, who was traveling in Gaul, visited Clement and made a little examination of the pupils.

Now the school was made up of children from different classes in society. There were children of nobles, children of the middle classes and children of the poor. What was Charlemagne's surprise to find that the children of the poorer classes far surpassed the others in the excellence of their work. He placed them on his right hand and the idle little nobles on his left. Then addressing those on his right he said:

"I praise you, dear children, for your excellent efforts, and desire you to continue, so that you may attain unto perfection; then I intend to give you rich bishoprics, or splendid abbays, and shall ever regard you as persons of merit."

But to the others he said angrily: "By the king of heaven, let others admire you as much as they please; as for me, I set little store by your birth or beauty; understand ye and remember it well that unless you give heed speedily to amend your past negligence by diligent study you will never obtain anything from Charles."

You can imagine what dreadful consternation fell upon the little nobles when they heard this threat of their sovereign, and I fancy that the next time King Charles passed that way he found that all the learning was now confined to the children of the poor.—Chicago Record.

### THE ETERNAL RIVERS.

In Siberia They Flow Over Ice Old as Rock and Above Extinct Animals.

Writing from Bulkur, on the Lena delta, under date of August 20, Herr Stadling, who is in command of the expedition sent from Sweden to search for Andree, gives an account of some extremely interesting observations on the age of the River Lena.

He says that, having followed the river Bulkur, a tributary of the Lena, to a height of 250 meters (820 feet) to a fertile slope, he was surprised to find in the bed of a rivulet emptying itself into the Bulkur a log of ancient driftwood. Further investigation showed that masses of driftwood were deposited there. A storm prevented extended observation. He returned subsequently, and on examining a cascade formed by the rivulet he noticed certain peculiarities of the ravine cut by the water.

"On closer examination I found to my astonishment that the layer underneath this surface soil, the thickness of which varied between 3 feet and 4-1/2 feet, consisted of pure ice, having a dark-blue color, like steel, with no marks of strata or cony masses, which characterize the ice in glaciers, e. g. on Spitzbergen." The thickness of this layer of ice was not able to ascertain further than to the depth of 9 feet.

"In the layer of earth above this ice, which I later on observed on several spots in this place, the driftwood was buried in large quantities, evidently deposited by the River Lena in those remote times when it flowed more than 200 meters (650 feet) above the present bed.

"How many tens of hundreds—maybe thousands—of centuries have elapsed since that remote time it is impossible to calculate. But the fact that the gigantic river since that time removed its course about twelve or fifteen kilometers eastward, cutting its way through a mountain about 300 meters (nearly 1,000 feet) high or even more, may give some idea of the length of this period.

"This kind of pure ice underneath the soil, which thus plays the part of solid rock, and therefore very fitly has been called 'stone ice,' has been, as is well known, discovered on New Siberian Islands and on certain places on the continent near the Polar Sea; but I do not know that it has been discovered before in any place at so great an altitude above the sea as in the above-mentioned spot.

"It is also a well-known fact that remains of the mammoth, the rhinoceros and other extinct animals, or animals now living in southern latitudes, are found in the soil deposited above the 'stone ice.'"

"A thorough investigation would perhaps bring to light interesting finds of that kind, even in the place discovered by me. In any case there is no doubt whatever that systematic investigations and surveys of these regions would contribute largely to the solution of many scientific questions of greatest interest."—London Chronicle.

**Government in the Insurance Business.**  
The German government not only sells life insurance to its subjects, but it requires those who earn less than a certain amount to be insured against illness and old age.

Heather will last longer out of water than almost any other flower. The stem transmits very little water to the flower.

Each Londoner on an average receives two letters a week.

## ALL COME IN LAYERS

HATS, CLOAKS AND GOWNS ARE MADE THAT WAY.

Some Beautiful Examples of the Application of This Style of Dress Adornment Are Shown in Pictures of New York Fashions.

New York correspondence:



ATS, cloaks and gowns are being made on the layer-cake plan. The general idea is not new, but there are many new developments of it in the spring fashions. The Washington hat, especially, has been seen in one form or another all winter, but now that spring hats are under consideration and that so many of them are of the flat order, the layer hat comes to be hidden. Panné velvet, satin and various Persian materials are used, and the cloaks are made of gold or finished with Persian embroidery, is worn for girdling. Usually there are undersleeves, and collar to match. A distinctly different type of girder effect that is increasing in numbers is that which is in one with the skirt. An example of this appears in the seated figure the artist puts here. Oyster col-



FROM THE LATEST SHOWINGS OF SKIRTS AND MILLINERY.

usually at the hem, rather than about the shoulders. In gowns the scheme is carried out on either skirt or jacket, more often on both. The jacket opens to show edge of edge that leads finally to a waistcoat, and that in turn may be two or three deep. The skirt appears to be three or four on top of one another, as the cutting of the various edges and their different depth show. As for sleeves, there is the outer and the under, and each may show at least double edge. The collar is a series of layers, the top edge mounting high, or if it's a latter-day military affair, it appears to be a series of straps, one on top of the other. Borders are made apparently three deep, so that the top one is hardly more than a little scallop under the arms.

The chief difference between these new schemes and their forerunners of winter is that the newer ones are, on the average, more complicated, and exaggerated expressions of the fashion are far more numerous. In some examples there is not, except in the upper half of the skirt,

skirt to escape in charming fullness, and some skirts are not only suddenly shown to flare, but are trimmed with row on row of overlapping trills. A pretty notion is row on row of tulle scalloped flouncing in various shades of one color. Stuffed flounces are set on a cloth skirt with good effect. Another treatment for this is pictured at the left in the next illustration, and consisted of an applique of rose pink chiffon in roses and foliage put on a pale green albatross cloth. A series of tucks or of shaped bands fastened only at the upper edge also helps toward the desired flare. This is shown in the other full-length figure of this picture, where a series of tucks did the trick. Striped black and white velvet belted this bolero, which was finished with silver ornaments. This is as much as explaining that its cashmere was of the royal blue shade, so generally are blue and silver being mated.

From approval of very narrow belts to endorsement of girderes so wide that the bodice is much reduced in size is a jump that has been taken by fashion's leaders. Girderes like that of the last gown mentioned are made over elaborate wired and boned framework, and can be bought already shaped. The girderes lace on the material being draped over. It is held in place by stitching and often is allowed to overlap, that a buckle may seem to fasten the belt and that all trace of the under lacing may be hidden. Panné velvet, satin and various Persian materials are used, and the cloaks are made of gold or finished with Persian embroidery, is worn for girdling. Usually there are undersleeves, and collar to match. A distinctly different type of girder effect that is increasing in numbers is that which is in one with the skirt. An example of this appears in the seated figure the artist puts here. Oyster col-



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ored greenings was over lavender silk in it, a bolero of lavender velvet trimmed with cream lace topping it. Though this is the time when women are considering what to wear, there are many new fancy waists that demand attention. Most of them are highly elaborate, and not a few are in the layer plan. A double bolero, over a triple under-bodice is one, or to work from inside, a buttoned waistcoat; another that does not button, a bolero, another that shows the under one only at lower edge and edge of shoulder, a collar with bishop-yoke, and slender pieces, this quite modifying the bolero look. Elbow sleeves with draw frills at the elbow are pretty for pretty arms. Elbow sleeves with flaring turn-back cuffs are pretty, too. The leg-of-mutton sleeves over a bishop under sleeve is more usual. The five waists shown here were in the upper row, first, a long colored mousseline taffeta, finely tucked in the yoke portion and finished with black velvet and black silk olives; second, pink mervelized mull,

The chief difference between these new schemes and their forerunners of winter is that the newer ones are, on the average, more complicated, and exaggerated expressions of the fashion are far more numerous. In some examples there is not, except in the upper half of the skirt,



SPRING MODELS OF FANCY WAISTS.

a single bit of the goods that has a square foot of area, and the gown put in the accompanying small picture constitutes moderate treatment. Its goods was biscuit, albatross embroidered with gold and white silk, white embroidered silk giving undersleeves. The left hand waist of the lower two was pale crepe de chine. It was cut low and trimmed with tulle and ivory white lace applique. The other was Persian panne silk dashed with black velvet.

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**FASHION NOTES.**

White summer gowns heavily trimmed with yellow guipure are the extreme of fashion.

White silk linings are preferred to colored. The requisite touch of color is given at the waist and throat.

New Persian bands on mousseline grounds are one of the newest and smartest trimmings for this summer's gowns.

## THE YOUNGER BROTHERS.

CRIMES OF OUTLAWS—WHOM MINNESOTA IS ABOUT TO SET FREE.

It is Nearly Twenty-six Years Since the Memorable Raid Upon the Bank of Northfield—The James Brothers Were in the Bandit Gang.

The exploits of the Younger brothers and Frank and Jesse James and their daring raids upon towns and railroad trains which extended over a period of 20 years, are recalled because the Legislature of Minnesota has decided to give Bob and Cole Younger their freedom, says the St. Paul correspondent of the New York Sun. It is nearly 26 years since that memorable raid upon the Bank of Northfield, Minn., when the united forces of the James and Younger gangs were engaged in battle for six days and the outlaws were almost wiped out.

There were six Younger brothers, one of whom died in infancy. They were the sons of Col. Henry W. Younger, a Southern man, who moved to Cass county, Mo., in 1830. The five boys who lived to attain their majority were Richard, Thomas, Coleman, Robert, Ewing and John Younger. During the war they, like the two James brothers, were irregular, or guerrilla troops, who stole as often from one side as the other. After the war they became bandits.

The first robbery of the kind with which the Youngers were later identified was that of the Commercial Bank of Liberty, Mo., on February 14, 1866, when \$70,000 was secured. The Youngers took no part in this exploit. The robbers followed the same tactics which were employed afterward time and time again and which always succeeded until the Northfield robbery. The party, well mounted and heavily armed, rode into the town, firing and yelling in the streets and terrorizing the citizens, while two of the gang dismounted and with cocked revolvers forced the cashier to hand over the bank's funds.

The Younger boys were first known to be with the James brothers in the bank robbery at Columbia, Ky. The cashier, refusing to give up the money, was killed. The scene of the next raid was in Iowa. At Corydon, Ia., they succeeded in robbing a bank of \$40,000. On May 27, 1870, the St. Genevieve bank was robbed of \$30,000.

In 1873 they began to rob railway trains. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific suffered first east of Council Bluffs. Next the cash box of the Kansas City Fair Association was robbed of its day's receipts. This was followed by the holding up of the Malvern and Hot Springs stages in January, 1874. Then the band attempted another train robbery at Gad's Hill, on the Iron Mountain railway.

The Youngers and the Jameses then separated for a while, as heavy rewards were offered for their arrest. Many attempts were made to capture them. In one of them John Younger was killed. At times the detectives were hunters, and then again they would be hunted.

In December, 1875, two parties were organized for robbery. One, consisting of Jesse James, Bob Younger and James Younger, stopped a train at Muncie, Mo., and robbed the express safe of \$55,000. Another party, consisting of Cole Younger, Frank James and the Millers, robbed a bank at Corinth, Miss. Later the James brothers, the three Youngers, Charles Pitts and Clell Miller robbed a Missouri Pacific train at Ottumwa, Mo., securing \$17,500.

In 1876 they decided to rob the bank at Northfield, Minn., on September 7. The band consisted of Bob, Cole and James Younger, Bill Chadwell, Clem Miller, Frank and Jesse James, and Charley Pitts. They rode directly to the bank, where Frank and Jesse James and Cole Younger dismounted and entered. Once inside they ordered J. L. Haywood, the cashier, to open the safe or die. He refused and was shot.

While this was going on there was a wild scene in front of the bank. A. W. Wheeler, who occupied a second-story room opposite, got a rifle and shot Charles Pitts and Bill Chadwell. Then other citizens began firing. The robbers fled and were pursued for six days by hundreds of men. Finally, the bandits separated. Cole, Bob and Jim Younger and Clell Miller kept together. The James boys escaped after being repeatedly wounded and suffering untold hardships.

On September 21 the four others were surrounded in the swamps of the Watonwan river, nearly famished and exhausted. Miller was killed and the three Youngers were all wounded before they surrendered. The Youngers were arraigned in court early in October at Fairbault, where being advised that they could not be sentenced to death if they pleaded guilty, they did so, and were sentenced to penal servitude at Stillwater for their natural lives. Jim Younger died in confinement.

For a number of years past the friends of the imprisoned men have sought their pardon. Petitions signed by every member of the Legislature of Missouri and by men of national reputation have been presented to the Governor and State Legislature. Two years ago the State Senate passed a bill granting them a parole, and it would have passed in the House had not the friends of the dead cashier protested against the clemency. There appears to be a sentiment in Minnesota favoring the pardon of the men. It was never established that any of the Younger brothers was responsible for the death of any of the victims of the Northfield raid. They are old men now and ever since their incarceration they have been model prisoners.

**The Wrong Laddie.**  
A gentleman on a walk from one of the suburbs of Glasgow happened to call at a farmhouse, where he was readily supplied with a glass of milk. He offered the woman sixpence, but she declined all payment. "I couldn't take money for 'it,'" she said, in her own proud way. The gentleman ex-

pressed his acknowledgment and went on his way, but at the garden gate he detected a small boy playing. Surely, he thought, this is the lady's son. So he put his hand in his pocket to give him the sixpence, when he heard a shrill voice, "That's na man laddie, sir." Then there was a pause, and the voice afterward resounded, this time directed toward a small boy at the side door, "Gang out, Wullie, an' speak till the nice gentleman at the gate!"—Liverpool Post.

## NEWLY-ARRIVED FOREIGNERS.

The First Days of Doubt—Friends and Relatives Giving a Helping Hand.

Peddling is the refuge of the newly arrived poor foreigner. His relatives will do their best to find a place for a man who does not speak English, but such places are few and so eagerly sought that many a man finds himself driven to shoulder a pack or push a cart within a week of his arrival. Friends and relatives fit out the newly fledged business man, and then, perforce, leave him to his own resources, which are so small as to be positively microscopic. Any person of ordinary intelligence can cheat him, and he knows it. The first day of agonized doubt is sufficient to send him post haste to some fountain of knowledge, usually a boy teacher. The boys teach English and arithmetic, as a rule, and they charge ordinarily twenty-five cents a lesson. In half a year a good working knowledge of English will be gained, and the streets may be trusted to teach the rest after their fashion.

The case of the peddler is taken merely because it is one of the most pathetic. Some of them, indeed, soon earn a good deal of money; some years ago, especially, peddling flourished exceedingly, and a man could make as much as \$10 a week if he were clever and had a little capital; but how the trade is bad, and its followers need all the protection that English and arithmetic will give them. But not all, or even a large proportion of the boy teachers' pupils are peddlers. Shop people are in the majority, and workers in the great shops also peddle often, who save out of their starvation wages enough to pay for what they hope will enable them to escape from their wretched condition. Many a man of fair education and moderate prosperity was started on the right road by a boy teacher. Some times, less frequently, there is a call for the higher branches from one who had some pretense of education on the other side, while not infrequently pupils in the night schools come to be coached in some subject in which they are deficient.

As for the teacher, he gathers a harvest which, while small compared with what he could make in business, yet enables him to continue his education and maintain at the same time a financial independence of his family. Unless a family is so poor that the boy must help to support others, two or three dollars a week will be enough for his needs, and should he need more he is sure to find ready co-operation of immediate relatives. The possession in the family of a young man of education gives a social prestige worth the expenditure of a little ready coin.

Why girls should not enter this field is at first a mystery, but it is really easily explained, as most of the pupils are men. The girl teachers do not even keep pace with the number of girl pupils, however, perhaps because a family, unable to send a girl comfortably to high school or normal college, would be likely to send her to work at once. The co-education of the sexes is not a principle clearly grasped by the newly arrived immigrant. A well educated boy, who may become a doctor or a lawyer, and have a large door-plate, will elevate the family a number of the degrees in the social scale, while a girl will not cook any better for knowing French. So the boys have a monopoly of their queer calling.—New York Tribune.

## Poisoning From Filled Teeth.

In Stomatologist Dr. S. H. Guilford discusses the subject of mercurial poisoning resulting from teeth filled with amalgam. The subject is one of utmost importance, as many physicians have gone to the extent of making their patients either have the teeth extracted or get fillings put in where amalgam fillings were. In filling a decayed tooth the dentist first removes as much as possible of the decayed matter, and after disinfection of the cavity fills it with an alloy of copper and silver, which is dissolved in mercury. Dr. Guilford maintains that there is no danger from mercury poisoning, as mercury is utterly insoluble in any of the secretions of the body except when converted into salts by various mineral acids, and these do not exist in the human system. Should any metallic mercury be driven into the digestive tract, the writer asserts that it would pass out unchanged. In conclusion it is stated that neither physicians nor their patients need feel any uneasiness from the presence of amalgam fillings in their teeth, as they are utterly incapable of causing mercurial poisoning.

## A Weird African Dance.

One of the weirdest sights to be seen in Swaziland is the Inwala, or great "meale dance." In the days of King Mbandine this spectacle was to be witnessed in its perfection. Six thousand warriors formed in a deep line, shield and assegai in hand, and the royal women on the right, they danced to a slow sonorous song. The time was perfectly kept, and when the warriors stamped their feet the earth seemed to tremble. Ever and anon a stalwart veteran of many battles would rush to the front and go through the pantomime of savage warfare, showing how he had swept all enemies from his path. By and by the king advanced, carrying a gourd, which he threw at a certain warrior, who was forthwith seized and assailed, to take to the Vahlala of the Swazi. The time was perfectly kept, and when the warriors stamped their feet the earth seemed to tremble. 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